

Concern Grows Over German Bias Against U.S. Soldiers

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

BONN — The U.S. Armed Forces Television Network is broadcasting a series of reports this week called "Off Limits." The title is stark, but the program deal only in passing with discrimination against American soldiers in West Germany, a problem that has become increasingly sensitive in the last few months.

Although the official position at Seventh Army headquarters is that discrimination against "U.S. personnel is sporadic and unpredictable," recent incidents have intensified concern about it.

Over the last two months, the Army has acknowledged that bias against the 300,000 U.S. servicemen in West Germany is increasing in bars, clubs, and discotheques.

The sense that something is wrong has been underscored by a highly publicized incident of discrimination involving two black soldiers, warnings about bias from West German politicians and an indignant response among soldiers to a report that a Pentagon official said some allies, notably West Germany, want a decrease in the number of black soldiers stationed in Europe.

Lists of Offenders

The growing number of cases of discrimination in bars and clubs was initially disclosed by The Stars and Stripes, the newspaper that describes itself as the authorized but unofficial publication of U.S. forces

overseas. It said the Equal Opportunity Branch of the U.S. Army Command listed 135 entertainment places as discriminating against American personnel.

The Seventh Army put the number at 110, but in both cases the figures represented establishments with strict discriminatory policies.

The newspaper report suggested that the number of places that practiced discrimination sporadically was substantially higher.

Using Frankfurt's Sachsenhausen entertainment area as an example, the former head of the local Equal Opportunity Office estimated that two-thirds of the more than 350 bars and clubs there discriminated in one way or another — against blacks, people of Hispanic background or anyone thought to be American.

A West German newspaper, *Welt am Sonntag*, described the situation in an unusual report. It sent a reporter out with two black soldiers trying to find something to eat and drink in Aschaffenburg, a town of 58,000 where about 4,500 Americans are stationed. The Americans were kicked out of a pizzeria, told they were not welcome at two discotheques and a bar and were allowed into a jazz club on the condition that they would leave "when the band stops playing."

According to the reporter's account, young people, many of them dressed in the West German equivalent of preppy fashions, shouted "Bimbo, Bimbo!" at the Americans and "give some bananas to our guests" when they tried to enter a dance club.

As is sometimes the case in West Germany, there was an attempt to turn discomfort into political capital.

The two soldiers, Specialist 4 Markel A. Miller and Pfc. Charles Richardson, were invited to Bonn by a defense spokesman for the opposition Christian Democratic Party, Peter-Kurt Wurzbach, to show them, as he said, "that these regrettable incidents are not representative."

Mr. Wurzbach warned about increasing discrimination against American soldiers here and said he was concerned that many would return to the United States "with a pretty big portion of anger in their gut."

The discrimination clearly does not stop with young, black recruits. A white army captain is now involved in litigation that has gone to the Bavarian Supreme Court after he was refused entrance into a club in the city of Wurzburg.

"Owners and operators of allegedly discriminatory establishments readily admit exclusion of Americans, but deny discriminatory conduct," the Seventh Army said.

Excuses for barring the Americans are found elsewhere, such as in objections to dress or accusations of rowdiness.

The attitude of the Army is said to be one of willingness to give increased publicity to discrimination and support for legal challenges. But the Army is said

to be relatively less eager, for political reasons, to deal with the situation in a direct way.

Some officers have spoken of their anger concerning a report on June 6 about a seminar in Racine, Wis., on the role of blacks in the armed forces. At the conference, a high Pentagon official was quoted as saying that European allies, specifically West Germany, had quickly sought to pressure the United States into limiting the number of blacks assigned to bases in Europe. The pressures, the report said, were rejected.

Because of the conference's ground rules, the article did not identify the official by name. But an officer here said he was Lawrence Korb, assistant secretary of defense for manpower, reserve affairs and logistics.

Discotheque Shooting

NUREMBERG, West Germany (UPI) — A 26-year-old West German went on a shooting spree Thursday night in and outside of a discotheque frequented mainly by black American soldiers, killing two Americans and another foreigner, wounding three persons and then killing himself, police said Friday.

Police could give no reason for the shooting. They said the man began shooting when asked to pay admission to the Twenty-Five, a discotheque in central Nuremberg, shortly before midnight. The wounded were said to be in serious condition.

WORLD BRIEFS

26 Are Injured in Belfast Bombing

BELFAST — A car bomb exploded Friday on a busy city street around lunchtime, blasting open a hotel for minor injuries 26 persons, one seriously, the police said.

No group took immediate responsibility for the blast. The police, given only a few minutes warning, were evacuating the area when the bomb went off next to a hotel which served as sleeping quarters for miners.

Flying shards of glass and brick injured 24 of the miners, the police said. One policeman was being treated for shock and another was reported in serious condition.

Convictions of Italian Leftists Upheld

TURIN, Italy — An appeals court on Friday upheld convictions of 91 guerrillas belonging to Prima Linea (Front Line), an extreme leftist group and an ally of the Red Brigades.

The court also cleared 25 others who were convicted by a lower court last year and reduced sentences for 26 of the 91 people who received prison terms. The heaviest penalty, 13 years and six months, was imposed on Susanna Ronconi, who escaped from a prison in central Italy in February. The lower court had sentenced her to 14 years and six months.

Roberto Sandalo, a "repentant" guerrilla turned police informer, had his term of two years and two months suspended and was ordered released as soon as paperwork is finished.

Sihanouk Seeks New Military Drive

PEKING — Prince Norodom Sihanouk says the new coalition of Cambodian resistance groups must mount a military campaign to drive Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

"We hope through collective efforts and international aid we can liberate our own land eventually and rebuild Kampuchea [Cambodia] into an independent and very strong country," he said. Prince Sihanouk, former Cambodian head of state and president of the coalition, made the comments in an exclusive interview Thursday with the Chinese news agency at the resort island of Penang in Malaysia.

He said he would make brief visits to Singapore, the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand, then return to Cambodia to chair the first session of the new coalition government. On Tuesday, he signed a coalition agreement with Communist Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan and former Cambodian Premier Son Sann.

Whites Barred From Soweto Funeral

JOHANNESBURG — The police confirmed Friday they had barred whites from attending the funeral of a black trade union leader in Soweto Saturday.

The police action was made known to the family of unionist Joe Masi Thursday night. About 250 people were arrested at a memorial service on June 16.

Mr. Masi, a leader of the municipal workers, was killed in a car crash June 7. He led a strike by council workers in 1980 that broughthurst and clashes with police. His funeral coincides with the anniversary of the "freedom charter," the policy platform of the outlawed African National Congress.

Progress Reported in Afghan Talks

GENEVA — The UN undersecretary-general, Diego Cordovez, said Friday that representatives of Pakistan and Afghanistan have agreed to "certain important, significant political concessions" concerning the guerrilla war in Afghanistan.

He said seven days of private and indirect talks had produced "ideas on the structure of a possible comprehensive settlement."

Mr. Cordovez, who functioned as the intermediary between the two delegations, said a set of understandings was reached Thursday in the final hours of the discussions. He said it will serve as a basis for further deliberations planned for the fall. He would not, however, provide details.

Russian Says Pipeline to Be on Time

MOSCOW — Stepan Derezhov, deputy minister of the Soviet gas industry, was quoted Friday by Tass as pledging that gas deliveries to Western Europe via the planned Siberian pipeline will be carried out on schedule and in full. The deliveries are to begin in early 1984.

Lionel Olmer, undersecretary for international trade in the U.S. Commerce Department, said Wednesday that wider U.S. sanctions announced last week will cause a two-year delay in completion of the pipeline.

But Mr. Derezhov told a group of West German journalists: "The commitments for gas deliveries assumed by the Soviet Union under the new Soviet-West European gaspipe project will be carried out on schedule and in full."

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Haig Resigns Cabinet; Shultz Is Nominated

(Continued from Page 1)

grilled about his association with President Richard M. Nixon during the Watergate crisis.

A native of Philadelphia, Mr. Haig was in government service for 40 years, most of it as a career Army officer. Immediately before becoming secretary of state he was chief operating officer of United Technologies Corp.

Mr. Shultz, 61, is executive vice president of Bechtel Corp., an international construction company based in San Francisco.

A veteran of previous Republican administrations, Mr. Shultz served as Mr. Nixon's treasury and labor secretaries, as well as budget director.

Mr. Shultz had been the person mentioned most frequently during the Reagan transition period as a possible secretary of state. His office in San Francisco would say only that he was in London on business and that he would be in Washington on Saturday.

The selection of Mr. Shultz seemed likely to win the support of at least one key lawmaker. Sen. Charles Percy of Illinois, the Republican chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Shultz headed the business school at the University of Chicago, and Sen. Percy is a trustee of the institution.

In Tennessee, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said it believed that the resignation was caused by a falling-out over the Middle East.

In Berlin, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said he was dismayed to hear of Mr. Haig's resignation. Mr. Genscher said he hoped that the United States would continue its close cooperation with Europe, and said that the appointment of Mr. Shultz to the post was a hopeful indication.

He described Mr. Shultz as a man with close European links and many personal friends in Europe, including the West German cabinet member, Helmut Schmidt.

Kenyans Soldiers Return From Chad Assignment

NAIROBI — Kenyan troops who acted as observers in an Organization of African Unity peacekeeping force in Chad have returned home in advance of the June 30 withdrawal deadline set by President Daniel Arap Moi, who is also the OAU chairman.

Zurian members of the 3,200-man force are expected to leave by the end of the week, and Nigerians and Senegalese already have withdrawn their troops.

PLO Accepts Proposal By France to Send UN Observers to Beirut

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — The Palestine Liberation Organization says it will accept a French proposal that United Nations observers be deployed in West Beirut, where an estimated 6,000 Palestinian guerrillas are trapped by Israeli forces.

The Palestinian press agency WAFA said Friday that Yasser Arafat, leader of the PLO, instructed the organization's representative at the United Nations to support a French call for an emergency meeting of the Security Council on the war in Lebanon.

The PLO's acceptance was confirmed by the French Ministry of External Relations in Paris.

At the United Nations, France circulated a draft resolution among Security Council members Friday demanding a cease-fire, the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops and a simultaneous pull-out of Palestinian forces from West Beirut.

Cuba, acting as chairman of the nonaligned group, requested the General Assembly to resume its twice-interrupted emergency session on the Palestinian question, to consider an Arab-backed resolution demanding that Israel cease hostilities in Lebanon.

The emergency assembly session will go into the weekend, with a vote Saturday or Sunday. The assembly resolution, which is nonaligned, is expected to pass without difficulty, since there is no veto in the 157-nation body.

The French president, Francois Mitterrand, said Thursday that he wanted the Security Council to arrange a disengagement of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces around the Lebanese capital and to send UN observers into the western sector alongside the regular Lebanese Army.

No Israeli Reaction

Mr. Mitterrand also issued a stern call for Israel and Palestinians to disengage around the area of West Beirut and said that Israel must respect the terms of the cease-fire that had been in effect.

While Israel had no immediate reaction to Mr. Mitterrand's announcement, spokesmen for the Israeli government have already said that France should be disqualified from a role in any peacekeeping force in Lebanon.

On Thursday, the Israeli government decided to stand by its earlier decision not to enter West Beirut, an informed source said. There is tense debate within the Israeli government on whether to root out the



An estimated 300,000 Italian workers gathered in Piazza del Popolo in central Rome Friday during a protest rally and one-day national strike against a government austerity drive.

Millions of Italian Workers Strike Over Government's Austerity Plan

The Associated Press

ROME — Millions of Italian workers walked off their jobs Friday in the biggest general strike since 1969 to protest the government's austerity program and the cancellation of inflation-tied wage indexation.

They have already circulated a tentative draft resolution condemning Israel and calling for the withdrawal of its troops from Lebanon.

In Tunis, meanwhile, a reliable source said that heads of state of Arab League nations would hold an emergency summit meeting to discuss the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

In Washington, the White House deputy press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, again called on all parties to practice restraint. He refused to say if the Israeli drive violated the spirit of a promise by Prime Minister Menachem Begin to President Reagan to "not go further" into Beirut.

"I won't make a judgment on that," Mr. Speakes said. "We're not seeking retributions in this whole matter."

The unions also denounced the

waving workers marched through the streets for a rally at Piazza del Popolo.

Airports in Rome and Naples canceled all international and domestic flights, but authorities said airports in other cities operated normally.

The strike was called by Italy's three major labor unions after the association of private manufacturers, Confindustria, on June 1 unilaterally canceled a 1975 agreement on automatic wage increases tied to inflation.

Manufacturers have blamed the system, called the scala mobile, as a major cause of Italy's high rate of inflation, now running at 15.2 percent a year.

Traffic was paralyzed in central Rome where about 300,000 flag-

overnment's new austerity measures unveiled by Premier Giovanni Spadolini on Wednesday. They included budget cuts in health and social security and increases in electricity bills, train fares and the value added tax.

The premier said the moves are necessary because of a rising public deficit, estimated to reach \$5.5 trillion lire (about \$52.4 billion) this year, up from \$5.3 trillion in 1981.

"We want changes in the public policy that has increased unemployment," said Luciano Lanza, head of the Communist-led CGIL union, on the eve of the strike. Unemployment in Italy is about 9 percent of the 20 million in the work force.

The unions also denounced the

A Record Low Of Minus 117 At South Pole

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. scientists at the South Pole have reported the lowest temperature ever recorded there — minus 117 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 82.2 degrees Celsius), the National Science Foundation said.

The temperature was recorded at the Amundsen-Scott South Pole station on Wednesday, two days after the beginning of the Antarctic winter.

The previous record low was minus 113 degrees, set in 1965. Scientists began recording South Pole temperatures when the station was opened in 1958.

The temperature for the South Pole did not set a record for the Antarctic continent. That record is minus 127 degrees, set in 1960 at the Soviet Antarctic station of Vostok.

Adding to the problems of the party leadership is its relations with China. Peking supports the party in principle but appears more intent on strengthening its ties with the Burmese government as a neutral state.

Rebel training camps are situated in the valley. An estimated 7,000 to 10,000 rebels are fighting for the Panjshir, diplomats said.

The Panjshir valley is near the major Soviet north-south supply line through the Salang Pass and provides access to the largest Soviet military facility, the air base at Bagram.

According to a member of a French medical team who was in the valley, the Soviet attack started May 17 with five days of almost continual aerial bombardment. He said that when Soviet forces en-

tered the valley, they destroyed every village they moved through.

Diplomats said the party youths had returned were following the party line. The ambush took place June 14.

The Soviet-installed president of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal, had been out of the country during the offensive. He first visited East Germany, then the Soviet Union, reportedly for medical checks, before returning to Kabul on Thursday.

"It's an announcement I make with great regret regarding a member of our administration who has served this country for 40 years above and beyond the call of duty, who has served me so well and faithfully with his wisdom and counsel. I have respected and ad-

Habib

U.S. Intends to Retain MX, Trident-2 Missiles In Geneva Arms Talks

By Michael Getler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States does not plan to give up its MX and Trident-2 long-range missiles in the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) that are to open with the Soviet Union next week in Geneva, according to a senior U.S. official.

Rather, the official said, the United States is offering Moscow an incentive in the arms talks an opportunity to limit how many of these new and highly accurate weapons will eventually be deployed.

"It is a matter of degree," the official said. He said the United States needs the land-based MX, the submarine-based Trident-2 and a new bomber, and therefore "we are going ahead" with them. "I don't envisage being in a position to say we are prepared to give up one of those systems," he said.

"What we are offering," the official said, is a reduction in the overall number of warheads on U.S. missiles, which also would mean deployment of fewer missiles than might otherwise be the case. The administration proposal calls for both the Russians and Americans to cut back the number of warheads on their missiles by about one-third, to no more than 5,000 for each nation.

The American official, who asked that he not be identified,

Sweden Re-establishes Relations With Vatican

The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM — The Swedish Cabinet has decided to re-establish diplomatic ties with the Vatican, 450 years after King Gustaf I, a staunch Protestant, broke with the papal state.

The Swedish foreign minister, Olof Palme, cited the Vatican's increased international importance as the chief reason for the move. Denmark and Norway have also decided to establish diplomatic relations with the Vatican.

Jurors Wanted to Declare Hinckley Both Guilty and Insane for Assault

By Mary Thornton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Five of the 12 jurors in the trial of John W. Hinckley Jr. have voluntarily appeared before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee and have said they were frustrated by a system that gave them only two choices — guilty or not guilty by reason of insanity.

They agreed that they would have preferred an option of finding Mr. Hinckley guilty but insane. In the trial, Judge Barrington D. Parker of the U.S. District Court ruled that the prosecution had to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that Mr. Hinckley was sane on March 30, 1981, when he shot President Reagan and three others outside a Washington hotel.

"Everyone knew beyond a shadow of a doubt that he did it," said Maryland T. Copelin, one of the jurors. "He was guilty. But we had that mental problem to deal with. We couldn't do any better than what we did on account of the forms" that require the jury to find the defendant either guilty or not guilty.

Punishment Later

Mrs. Copelin said she believed that "if the person was guilty of the crime and mentally ill, they should be treated for the illness."

"After that," she said, "let them get the punishment for the crime they committed."

Several bills are pending before Congress to change the insanity defense. Some of the legislation would also shift the burden now on the prosecution to prove that a defendant is sane. There is widespread sentiment in Congress to change the law so that the defense would have to prove that a defendant was insane.

Another juror, Nathalia L. Brown, said: "I feel the prosecu-

also provided reporters with a glimpse of what goes on behind the scenes at arms negotiations and why they tend to move so slowly.

He said, for example, that it probably would take the U.S. delegation a month just to lay out its opening position in the formal twice-a-week plenary sessions, even though the main outlines of the Reagan administration proposals have been made public.

He also said the real clues to Moscow's thinking are likely to be gained not at the formal sessions but by "listening to the lines" at private meetings after the formal sessions.

"That's where the skill of this thing" really occurs, the official said, referring to the one-on-one back-room meetings between individual American civilian and military delegates and their Soviet counterparts. "That's where the 'what if' and the 'what do you think' the 'I don't like this and you don't like that' kind of thing takes place that is much of the real negotiating."

What is said at the formal sessions is binding on both delegations. It becomes official policy. Thus, the U.S. team may take five to eight formal meetings to lay out its official proposal in a sizeable, step-by-step fashion. Translation into Russian can double each hour-long statement, after which the Russians get the floor to ask questions or respond.

If experience is any guide, the official said, the formal sessions will break up into individual meetings between each delegate and his counterpart. There the crucial exploratory discussions will take place. Although all of this is reported to Washington and presumably to Moscow, it is not binding.

It is in these private sessions, the official said, where skill is required to find points of flexibility in the other side's position. Sometimes it is revealing just to find out which views are sent back to Moscow and to which power center in the Soviet bureaucracy.



A Salvadoran government patrol searching for rebels who blocked a highway near San Vicente. *The Associated Press*

Salvadoran Guard Says He, Others Are Scapegoats in Slain Nuns' Case

By Laurie Becklund
Los Angeles Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — One of the National Guardsmen accused of killing four American churchwomen here in 1980 says that he and four other suspects are being tried as scapegoats to relieve U.S. pressure to settle the case.

The United States is saying that if El Salvador doesn't convict someone in the nuns' case, then they will stop military aid to El Salvador," the guardman said in a recent interview in the federal penitentiary in the San Salvador suburb of Mariona.

"We have said we are innocent, that we don't know what happened. I know that in the United States people think we did this on higher orders. But that's not true. Believe me, if I knew anything about this, I would point the finger

so the guilty men would be inside here instead of me."

The guardman, who said he spoke for all four of the suspects held in prison, insisted that his name not be used. He spoke as the men neared the final stage of their long legal process.

Last month the judge in the case, Bernardo Rauda Murcia, said that he considered the men "clearly guilty" and was recommending that they be tried.

Pressure has been mounting in the U.S. Congress for a crackdown on human rights abuses by the Salvadoran military. Earlier this month Rep. Peter A. Feijer, a New York Democrat, said he planned to present a resolution to Congress that would cut off all military aid unless there was a "satisfactory resolution" of the case of the slain churchwomen.

The four women, Maura Clarke, Ita Ford and Dorothy Kazel, all

nuns, and Jean Donovan, a missionary, were killed Dec. 2, 1980, about 35 miles (56 kilometers) east of San Salvador. A fifth guardman, Carlo Joaquin Contreras, signed a confession in which he said the women were raped and murdered after leaving El Salvador's international airport.

The guardman interviewed conceded that he had no idea why his companion confessed to something he said they did not do.

What happened on the evening of the murder, he said, was that he and his companions left the airport, where they were stationed, to buy propane fuel for an employee's stove in the airport.

"We just drove off to a small

store down the highway and came

back," he said. "If we had been

guilty, why wouldn't we have left?" He said he could not remember which store they went to.

Asked why his fingerprints re-

portedly were found on the wom-

en's van, he said, "My fingerprints are all over thousands of cars because my job is to check cars at the airport for security reasons."

According to the depositions of the confessed guardman, however,

the suspects killed the women

because they were "subversives,"

and after the killing they reported-

ly returned to their barracks to

sleep.

It is because of the political

overtones of the alleged motive —

and because of a taped radio trans-

mission between airport officials

about one of the women's arrival

times — that higher-ups still are

suspected to be involved in the

murder.

In his veto, Mr. Reagan adhered

to his philosophy that fiscal austeri-

ty should prevail over efforts to

help any segment of the economy,

insisting that the entire economy

would benefit from a reduction in

the rate of inflation.

Fifty-three Republicans in the

House joined 200 Democrats in

voting to override the president's

veto. A total of 135 Republicans had initially voted for the housing subsidy legislation, which was ap-

proved by a vote of 349 to 55.

But Rep. Robert H. Michel of

Illinois, the House minority leader,

said the veto, occurring the day af-

ter Congress approved the budget

resolution, "is the first test of our

seriousness."

Democratic leaders renewed

their attack on Mr. Reagan's eco-

nomic policies.

"The president can veto the

bill," House Speaker Thomas P.

O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts said

at a Democratic rally. "That is his

constitutional right. But he cannot

veto the dream of every American

to own a home. He cannot veto the

grocery bills of unemployed con-

struction workers who want to

build but cannot find work."

U.S. Denies Combat Role

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A Pennington spokesman, Henry F. Catto Jr., has denied that any American advisers engaged in combat against guerrillas in El Salvador as asserted in U.S. television broadcasts Wednesday.

Energy Department Battle

WASHINGTON (WP) — The administration started a campaign Thursday to persuade Congress to abolish the Department of Energy, "guaranteeing" the elimination of 1,200 jobs and savings of \$80 million annually if permitted to fold most energy functions into the Commerce Department.

But members of the Senate Gov-

ernmental Affairs Committee

greeted the plan with skepticism

and hostility, and there appears to

be virtually no chance that the

measure could make it through

Congress during this session.

New Warning Expected on Drug Linked to Birth Defects

By Morton Mintz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A new warning about possible risks of Bendectin, the only government-approved medicine for the morning sickness of early pregnancy, is expected to be added to the prescribing instructions for physicians because of new studies that raise questions about possible birth defects.

Concerned about the results of the studies, the Food and Drug Administration called the manufacturer, Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals Inc., to a closed meeting Tuesday to discuss the possibility of stricter labeling. No deadline was set for the new warning, but sources said the agency was pressing for it.

FDA files reveal a quarter century of apparently lax handling of Bendectin by the agency and by the company, which Dow Chemical Co. acquired in 1981 from Richardson-Merrell Inc.

Results of a 1981 West German lab study indicated a possible link between Bendectin and a hole in the diaphragm called diaphragmatic hernia. FDA statistics indicate the defect occurs in about 40 of each 10,000 babies exposed to the drug in the first three months of the mother's pregnancy. The defect lets the intestines enter the chest and squeeze the lungs, and it is often fatal.

Drug Sold Abroad

During peak sales in the late 1970s, 400,000 women a year are estimated to have taken it. Pharmacists in 1981 dispensed 1.5 million prescriptions, down 25 percent from 1980. The drug is also sold abroad, sometimes over the counter, as Debendox, Lenotan and Merbentol.

FDA documents show that Merrell knew of the West German study from the start and knew by mid-September, 1981, of the

only if they get no relief from eating soda crackers or dry toast or drinking hot or cold liquids.

Surgeon General C. Everett Koop first heard about the studies from Susan McFalls, a consultant to Rep. Doug Walgren, Democrat of Pennsylvania, who has researched Bendectin since February 1980.

The 36 years I spent in clinical medicine before coming to the government had to do largely with the treatment of congenital anomalies," Dr. Koop told the FDA commissioner, Arthur Hull Hayes Jr. and seven other agency officials at a tape-recorded meeting April 8 arranged at Rep. Walgren's request.

I am not a great believer in the old adage that where there is smoke there is fire, but it seemed to me that on this particular occasion there were some burning embers and a few other things that really made it worthwhile to look at this.

Mr. Hayes agreed to order a complete review of Bendectin.

Diaphragm Study

Reimar Roll of Berlin, who did the diaphragm study, coincided in his report with the occurrence of diaphragmatic hernias was striking, because this malformation has

never been seen in all our control groups checked so far."

At daily doses of at least 100 milligrams per kilogram of body weight, he wrote, the antihistamine ingredient, doxylamine succinate, "looks like a clearcut teratogen [birth-deforming agent] in Wistar rats."

Merrell spokesman said that the doses were up to 375 times the human equivalent and that mice exposed to Bendectin did not produce deformed fetuses.

A second preliminary study, done last year on monkeys in California, disclosed a possible link between Bendectin and a hole in the wall of the heart called ventricular septal defect.

The two animal studies are the first done independently of Merrell. They supplement earlier Ben-

defect data on limb and other birth defects. An agency panel of outside advisers concluded in September 1980, that the data did not establish cause-effect relationships but cautioned that a "residue of uncertainty" exists as to the possibility of a link between the drug and congenital heart anomalies and cleft lips or palates.

For 20 years, a key element of the story has been the Merrell study of "more than 4,000 pregnancies." The study reported reassuring results: the 11 malformations found in the infants of Bendectin users were actually 10 fewer than in the babies of the non-user controls. For years afterward the company told physicians the study showed "no correlation between Bendectin and fetal abnormalities."

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defect data on limb and other birth defects. An agency panel of outside advisers concluded in September 1980, that the data did not establish cause-effect relationships but cautioned that a "residue of uncertainty" exists as to the possibility of a link between the drug and congenital heart anomalies and cleft lips or palates.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Israel's Deeper Intent

Something has been happening in the political arena in Lebanon that brings into focus exactly what is wrong about an Israeli operation that has gone as far as it has in good part simply because people have been unable to keep up with it.

Keep in mind that the prime rationale for the invasion was to substitute a viable authority — at first, Israel's — for the long-missing or at least weak central Lebanese authority, so that Lebanon would no longer remain a base of terrorism. On this basis, many Americans initially tended to accept the Israeli invasion, notwithstanding their dismay over its heavy civilian toll.

In Lebanon this week, in a true political miracle, a central Lebanese authority was assembled. Leaders of the principal Lebanese communities came together, in a "National Salvation Council," for the first time since civil war shattered the government in Beirut in the mid-1970s. They adopted a plan meant to spare Beirut the catastrophe of a final Israeli assault. It called for withdrawal of Israeli forces to six miles outside the capital, the return of PLO soldiers to refugee camps and the stockpiling of their arms, and the insertion of the Lebanese army as a buffer.

In other words, the Lebanese did exactly what Israel had demanded: Under incredibly adverse circumstances, they came together and drafted a plan formalizing at once the sovereignty of Lebanon and the reduction and mortification of the PLO.

THE WASHINGTON POST

Tackling the Tax Code

Robert Dole, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, is leading the good fight to put more fairness into the tax code. The tax bill paid by many people and corporations often depends less on their income than on their accountant or lobbyist. Now that the government desperately needs to increase its revenues, Sen. Dole thinks it would be much fairer to eliminate loopholes that let some taxpayers pay little, rather than to increase the burden on those who already pay a lot.

You will not be surprised that the senator is not surrounded by enthusiastic supporters of his reform plans. With elections approaching, congressional resistance to special interests is approaching its biennial low. And it is a good rule that the more outrageous the loophole, the more heavily muscled the lobby that protects it.

Did you expect some restraint on the part of corporate lobbies in return for the enormous benefits they got from last year's tax cut? Corporations are not easily embarrassed. Although many now pay no taxes, their lobbies remain vigorous. Flush defense contractors want to make sure they do not have to pay annual taxes on their realized profits like everyone else. Insurance companies are fighting for their very own \$2.3 billion loophole. Big banks, independent oil producers

and a host of other little-taxed industries hope to avoid even minimum taxes. Unprofitable companies want to make sure they can still sell their unneeded tax breaks to rich companies desiring to lighten their tax loads.

Many people and businesses have adjusted their dealings to take advantage of tax subsidies, and large abrupt changes could cause a certain amount of economic havoc. That is why it would have been better to use last year's massive tax cuts to persuade people to give up their tax preferences in return for substantially lower rates. Such a trade would serve not only the Treasury but economic efficiency as well.

Without the promise of more fast tax relief, Sen. Dole has nothing to offer in return for tax reform — except the appeal of fairness and simplicity in the tax code. That may not win him many votes in corporate board rooms, but there is one strong constituency for tax reform: the general public. This Congress, which has been so brave in its assaults on the poor and powerless, has developed an unsavory reputation for responsiveness to well-heeled interests. If Sen. Dole's start at cleaning up the tax code is derailed by his colleagues in the Senate and House, the public may not soon forget who is to blame.

THE WASHINGTON POST

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Qadhafi's Move

Now is the time for Col. Qadhafi to emerge as the real hero of the Middle East. He has a wealthy, underpopulated country. Let him carve off a section which could come to be known as the New Palestine — for it is time that the Palestinians accept a compromise.

Let them immigrate there so that they might begin to put down roots, and start to look forward to the future with hope rather than continuing to look backwards with bitterness.

KATHRYN J. ANGELIS.
Athens.

Falklands Lessons

Regarding "Argentina Takes an English Lesson" (IHT, June 10): Allow me to applaud William Pfaff's scathing, yet utterly appropriate, and overdue blast at Argentine illusions. The consequence of that self-deluding people's refusal to stare reality in the face have been a disgrace to Latin America for at least two generations.

While squandering a national patrimony that few countries could match, the Argentines have refined mismanagement into an exact science. "Frevolous" is indeed the word to describe the junta's plunge into the Falklands disaster. Give the pilots their due for their mistreated gallantry. But leave the Argentines with no illusions about their performance on the ground. Maybe we can look forward at least to that when the Argentine public finally opens its eyes and comes out of dreamland.

B. HUGH TAYLOR.
Rome.

Regarding "How Argentina Stabbed Itself in the Back" (June 19-20): Obviously William Pfaff knows absolutely nothing about Argentina, its people, its army, or its history. I remember reading years ago a book called "The Ugly

American." Mr. Safire is probably one of the ugliest around.

As a staunch advocate of the alliance of France, my country, with the United States, I begin to wonder if I am not entirely mistaken. Americans have never and never will understand the thing about the outside world and we better take care of ourselves without relying at all on the United States.

C. DE MONTALEMBERT.
Paris.

Regarding "Harrier Problems" (Letters, June 11): I read with some astonishment that the Harrier is "of little value in combat."

Any aircraft which has managed to bring down between 40 and 60 modern fighter aircraft including the famed Mirage, without a single loss in air combat over the Falklands surely proves its worth.

The only problem is that there are not enough of them, and the U.S. Marines would not have placed an order for over 400 if they doubted their value.

T.G.H. STOKES.

Regarding the "United States Has Alienated Itself" (IHT, June 12): I am surprised that Mr. Ferreira confuses the Latin American policies of the United States with the stand of the United States in the Falkland dispute. The Reagan administration acted honorably during the conduct of the early stages when neither party wished to compromise. A negotiated settlement by the United States was not in the cards.

The United States is aligned with both parties through various non-aggression treaties. It is important for all the world to know that the United States has two friends opposing each other in this fight over territorial sovereignty. The problem is that no effort to settle this question — absolutely none — was made by Ar-

gentina except through an unprovoked attack on British subjects.

Do not confuse the issue. The people of the United States feel close to all the Americas and we respect the rights and sovereignty of all people. We have come out strongly on "human rights." But let us address our rights. Other nations complain so much about their rights that the press has run out of ways to make it sound interesting. The United States has the right to say that aggression, even by a friend is not an alternative to negotiated settlement.

STEWART JOSLIN III.
New York.

Guatemala

Regarding "Guatemalans Say Repression Is Eased" (IHT, June 4): I would query the statement "more than 3,000 peasants were killed by the government in the first six weeks after the coup."

I spent nearly the whole month of April (a large part of that "six weeks") travelling extensively in Guatemala. I visited a part of at least every area with the exception of Quiche which was at that time considered unsafe. Everywhere I went, I took local buses and stayed in small hotels and as I speak reasonably Spanish and was travelling alone, I was always in contact with the peasants.

Everywhere, I asked about the current situation and everywhere the reply was unanimous "now it is so much better — no killings." The day before the coup the military were everywhere, after the coup they disappeared.

I am not a supporter of any military government anywhere and although before the coup the Indians were being slaughtered, I have to say that there was absolutely no evidence that this was happening during the time I was there.

MONICA MACKENNESS.
Brussels.

June 26: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Conflict of Duty

PARIS — Today's editorial reads: "Recent experience in the suppression of rioting in the south has thrown light on a great defect in the French military system. Until a few years ago it was the rule that a conscript should not serve his time with the colors in his own district. This was replaced with 'regional recruitment' and young men were called up for service in their own districts, much to the satisfaction of their parents, who were able to see them more frequently. It is now clear, after what has happened in Narbonne and Montpellier, that young soldiers cannot be relied upon should the necessity of using troops to restore order bring them into conflict with their own people."

1932: Drums of Disarmament

LONDON — Enthusiastic endorsement of President Hoover's disarmament proposals was given by David Lloyd George in a speech at a garden party given in the war premier's Kensington home. "I have read the comments on Hoover's proposal," he said. "They are largely on these lines: He does not go far enough; He goes too far; Disarmament is a great idea but this is the wrong way to get it. These sections of opinion are combining to block the proposals. Do not let Europe have any preterite prejudice about being dictated to by America. If we are quite willing to take the money of America, why not take the ideas of America? If the idea is as good as the money, take it and make good use of it."

What Arabs Have Learned From Israelis . . .

By Fouad Ajami

WASHINGTON — The Israeli invasion of Lebanon has painfully highlighted the vulnerability of the Arab world. But others have displayed something in themselves in all of this. The invasion told us something about the drift of things in the society that launched it, about the confusion in the superpower that has become so much a part of that region's landscape, and about the delusions that military might gives rise to.

The invading army that came into Lebanon with such devastating force came with a great delusion: that if you could pound men and women hard enough, if you could bring them to their knees, you could make peace with them.

Dreamers and purists there are aplenty in the Arab world. They are to be found there as they are to be found elsewhere — as the Israelis in particular, given their own dreamers and maximalists, should know and understand. But over the past decade, there emerged within the Palestinian community and among the Arabs of the Persian Gulf another view of things: support for a historic compromise between Israelis and Palestinians. To be sure, there was something frustrating about the way this view was put forth. The will to state it openly was not there. What was said on a given day was denied the next; what was said before a foreign audience was denied at home. But there was no denying that somewhere on the horizon loomed the possibility of a different future.

In November, Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia proposed a peace plan during an Arab summit conference in Fez, Morocco. At bottom, it was a call for an Israeli state and a Palestinian state to live side by side. It was known in the way that such things are known that the Palestine Liberation Organization was for it. Inter-Arab intrigue defeated the plan. But it was also known that those who proposed it would try again.

Perhaps Menachem Begin knew that, as well. By taking the war into Lebanon and in so devastating a manner, by taking it into large cities, Israel both humiliated and undermined those in the Arab world who wanted some form of compromise. Begin has snuffed out what may have been, in the best of circumstances, a very fragile plant. What Begin wanted to abort was the ability of a new generation of Arabs to say that the time has come for Arabs and Israelis to break with the past and to make such a compromise stick.

In Lebanon's ruins, Israel's obviously formidable military machine has claimed a very important casualty: the faith that Arabs and Jews have something else to offer

one another beyond mutual hate and mutual destruction. And we are all — Arabs, Israelis and others — that much the poorer for it. Begin can claim for himself a great victory: He has helped perpetuate the only world he knew.

Men far away from the hell of Beirut are busy seeing "opportunities" in the terrifying spectacle we are being treated to. They are sure that a bright new world awaits us around the corner — beyond the killings and the ruins. Around the

corner, though, stands an earlier version of the past. In the Middle East, millennial passions and new machines have created a monstrous new world.

Triumphant in Lebanon, Begin will turn to the West Bank. The

fight in Lebanon is intended to drive a message to the Palestinians there: Submit, for you stand alone; we live in a world where force has its prerogative and the victor can impose his will.

This vast Arab world within which the Palestinians operate, which has sustained them at times and abandoned them at others, is being broken and humiliated to isolate the population on the West Bank.

Israel reasons that if it could only display its power, intimidated men would simply retreat behind high walls, leave the West Bank or simply abdicate. Broken men would be easy to govern.

This will not work, for it underestimates men's capacity for rebellion and revenge. The Arab world may stand helpless before the carriage, but it cannot — even if it wanted to — bid this conflict farewell on Begin's terms.

"I cried in 1956," said an Arab intellectual of my generation watching the attack on Beirut; he was referring to the inflated hopes of Arab nationalists.

Then he continued: "I cried in 1957 after the six-day war. I cheered again after the October, 1973, war when I was told that a new world beckoned the Arabs. Now in June, 1982, after a decade that began with such great promise closes with such a bitter taste of defeat, I am too shocked for words, for tears or even for anger." This sense of defeat, this numbness, cannot last long. As the dimensions of this latest tragedy begin to crystallize, that world will have to respond in some coherent way if it is not to collapse or be thoroughly discredited.

This is why the Arab world remains engaged in this fight and remains on the hook. This has been a hellishly difficult period for those trying to steer its course.

For Israeli deeds, there have been Arab words and appeals to America by those in the Arab world who place their bets on the distant superpower.

Arabs would, so they hoped, help narrow the gap between Israel and Palestinian and dispense a certain kind of justice.

Now this faith seems almost impossible to sustain. The capacity to put forth a world different from Begin's and that of men like him on the other side — and have it be believed — is more impossible still.

The writer was born in southern Lebanon and is director of Middle East studies at The Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies. He is author of "The Arab Predicament."

The New York Times

BLESSED ARE THE VICTORS, FOR THEY SHALL BE CALLED PEACEMAKERS.

...What the PLO Taught Lebanon

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

SIDON, Lebanon — Israel's accusation that the PLO is a rogue elephant whose arms and swagger created resentment and fear in Lebanon's largest cities was no fabrication.

That becomes clearer as the shock of the Israeli invasion dissipates and the Lebanese, picking up the threads of life, start talking.

The PLO was born out of Israel's statehood in Palestine and its later occupation of the West Bank and Gaza, creating generations of refugees. Once incorruptible, its success in accumulating arms and money, despite political failure to retrieve parts of its land, has made the PLO itself an occupying power.

The ambition of the PLO — Palestinian self-determination on the West Bank — remains a cause that President Reagan may soon decide needs redemption. But the PLO's methods of attaining it in Lebanese cities tend to support Israel's claim that the PLO has become permeated by thugs and adventurers.

"The worst elements in the PLO took over from the best," Christian Lebanese surgeon told us in Sidon. But how do the people of Sidon like the Israeli invaders? The doctor answered, "If you want to know, come to my farm and see."

The farm, on a hilltop overlooking the harbor, had been taken over without negotiation, compensation or advance notice by the local PLO commanders in 1974. The house was littered with the refuse of six years — filthy uniforms, broken chairs, slogans on the walls. More importantly, two small barns were

packed with munitions, guns, dynamite, detonators, even made-in-U.S.A. helmets still in their crates.

Hidden in the orchard were two artillery pieces. In a shed were dozens of cartons of hand grenades. "You ask how do we like the Israelis?" he said. "Now you can see. Compared to the hell we have had in Lebanon, the Israelis are brothers."

While the PLO occupied his farm, the doctor lived in Sidon. But for the 60,000 Lebanese in the city (a figure that had swelled with 240,000 Palestinian refugees by the time the Israeli army arrived), surviving the PLO was another kind of hell.

A young teacher told us about it. A Shiite Moslem, she had lost an uncle killed in the Israeli invasion. Her brother was being held by the Israelis. That would seem to be reason for anger, but there was none. "We have not been able to keep our schools open," she told us. The PLO toughs made classrooms dangerous. Girls were molested. Schools closed.

With her were three other Lebanese: a Maronite Christian, a Shiite Moslem and a Sunni Moslem. Each told a similar story: an apartment taken over by the PLO, cars stolen, thievery in town up, vineyards and orchards ruined.

In the aftermath of the Israeli invasion one conclusion seems to have been drawn: The PLO is justly accused of a grave disservice to the people whose country they used and to the people they represent. To themselves the disservice is greatest of all.

Field Newspaper Syndicate

TRUST ME.

Britain Should Leave The Nuclear Game

By Stephen Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The Russians are still the main threat, Britain says, affirming its pre-Falklands decision to strengthen its strategic nuclear forces — at enormous cost. But it is a labored argument. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's decision is dismal and wrong.

The Russians, to be sure, are still the main threat: They have the bulk power, the global ambition and the rivalry with the United States to warrant continuing concern by the democracies and the countries sheltered by them. The West must exercise nuclear prudence — let us set aside the difficulty of determining what it is.

But why must the British stay in the nuclear capacities. Going nuclear is, thank heavens, not considered acceptable and relevant in the world's virtually continuous round of "little" wars.

Why, then, are the British making a huge new nuclear investment that will divert funds from the very programs that have put back a glint in their eye and that promise to be more useful and cost-efficient in protecting British interests than any new Trident missile system ever will be? And British interests, it is worth saying, are generally U.S. interests, notwithstanding the heartburn Thatcher gave Washington in the Falklands.

No doubt the explanation lies ultimately in the sense of control of one's own destiny, and in the sense of playing in the global big leagues, that is thought to be conferred by nuclear status.

I am an unrepentant great-power chauvinist: one who feels that the world would be a marginally safer place if only the United States and the Soviet Union possessed nuclear weapons. I regret that the British could not have seen their defense choice, now as long ago, another way.

The nuclear anomaly adds little to their security that is not bestowed by their U.S. connection. Their additional conventional power, in and beyond NATO, could amount to a good deal. Imagine the benefits to the West if the British had not withdrawn their presence from the Gulf 10 years ago. By upping

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Herald Tribune

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**Bill Brandt's Portraits:
No Smiling Faces**

by Mary Blume

LONDON — In the 1930s Bill Brandt was an English photojournalist. But while the work of his colleagues disappeared into forgotten archives, Brandt published a book of 64 pictures titled "The English at Home" (1936) that has been called the only photo-book of the decade to report widely on English life, high as well as low.

Later he became very well known indeed for his nudes, landscapes and portraits. At 76, he is one of the survivors of the great age of photography and when he is not in London he lives in what must be the shuttered golden triangle: a part of the south of France near his colleagues Brassai and Lartigue.

Until Aug. 22 at the National Portrait Gallery in London there is an exhibition of Brandt portraits, held to launch his new book, "Bill Brandt: Portraits" (published by Gordon Fraser). Brandt thinks photographs belong more in books than on walls and while his London living room is full of books by other photographers, there are no photographs on the walls except for one poster.

In the show and on the cover of the book there is a remarkably complicated 1966 self-portrait, done with the help of a mirror and Brandt's first wife.

"I don't know how I did it, really I don't remember," Brandt said. He has a long, bony face, bright blue eyes and an air of fragile resilience. "But I could still do it," he added.

He supervised the prints both for the portrait show and for the book. Printing is very important: It is one reason he doesn't use color, and it is

a reason he so admires Irving Penn. A photographer, he says, should know by instinct grounded in experiment which subjects are enhanced by hard or soft, light or dark treatment.

But if the picture isn't good, no amount of expert printing will conceal the fact. "The photographer must first have seen his subject, or some aspect of his subject, as something transcending the ordinary," he has said.

Brandt takes portraits only on commission. He is a shy man with the shy man's sudden certainty: The result is that one feels that his sitters have scarcely been disturbed by his presence. For all the careful composition of the setting, his subjects often glance into the middle distance as if unaware of him, although there are exceptions. The painter Bridget Riley seems to plead with the lens to go away. Glenda Jackson welcomes it. J.B. Priestley looks as if he were about to give the camera a command. "Priestley hated that picture," Brandt says. "He said it made him look like a Chinese murderer. It's not so bad for a writer to look like a Chinese murderer, he should be pleased."

Brandt has been physically fragile all his life and still has a slight foreign accent from boyhood years spent in Swiss hospitals. When making portraits he does not chat up his subjects or ask them to change their clothes. He does take great care in composing his settings.

"Composing comes easy to me," he says in a rare expansive moment. What comes hard? "The rest."

Opening his portrait book he points to a study of the painter Francis Bacon standing in an unfriendly landscape at dusk, beneath a lighted street lamp. "Francis Bacon is a difficult man to begin with. To get him at that place at the right time, when the lamp was lit but there was still light left . . ." Brandt's feeling for light is most graphically expressed in his stunning use of black.

Often he has not met the subject of a portrait. He arrives with a Hasselblad and tripod, and takes half an hour of his subject's time and 20 to 30 pictures. And then he leaves. He has no patience with gadgetry and one accessory that strikes him as especially idiotic is the photographer's umbrella.

"I don't like it, I don't think it gives a good light. The other day, photographers were here to take me, it was a forest of umbrellas." He doesn't like to be photographed. "Being photographed doesn't interest me very much. I would probably be interested if Irving Penn wanted to photograph me."

If Brandt is not interested in his subject, the result, he says, is not so good. His portraits have an unmoving air: He does not like sitters to smile.

"For a portrait I want an expression that lasts. A portrait is for a long time, it must be good for 20 years. A smiling face doesn't last."

One of his first sitters, in 1928, was Ezra Pound, who suggested Brandt go to Paris to work with Man Ray. He did, but Man Ray was not very pleasant and showed him nothing. "He never showed me anything but he went out a lot. Then I would look at everything, even open the drawers. I told him this about 10 years ago, just before he died, and he was delighted."

On his own, Brandt became fascinated by the French surrealists, who remain an abiding influence. When he came to do his famous photographs of nudes, he used a Victorian plate camera with a very wide-angle lens and no viewer. He literally never knew what he would get. It was the surrealist love of chance that fascinated him, that and the film "Citizen Kane" whose sets influenced his nude compositions.

Brandt's photojournalism of the 1930s was not, he says, prompted by social conscience. His pictures range from grimy miners to a Picture Post story on a day in the life of a chambermaid. "Her name was Pratt," Brandt says. He is now at work on a book about London in the 1930s. "It's changed so much. It's very odd as you get old, all the things that you remember."

He is not interested in new processes or products. "No, I really am very old," he says. He still has the old Victorian camera and used it for a recent portrait of the actor Donald Pleasance (only a professional could hold the pose for the requisite minute and a half).

But Brandt no longer photographs nudes, although he prefers them to his portraits. "The nudes are better pictures, they're more interesting, more unusual," he said. "The portraits are portraits."



Francis Bacon, photographed by Brandt in 1963.



Brandt's portrait of Bridget Riley (1980).

A Social Season Even Proust Wouldn't Remember

by Hebe Dorsey

PARIS — The June Saison de Paris, which goes back to Proustian days, is that time of year when social life is traditionally at its peak. It is a time for wedding parties, cocktail parties, garden parties — all meant to settle social debts with a mammoth party, still known today as the Big Week (*La Grande Semaine*).

The last Big Season was two years ago, when black-tie parties were stacked on top of each other, with a Red Ball in the Bois de Boulogne and a White Ball at Versailles. Even in blase Parisian circles, that was the Season that was. Last year, the Socialist election victory just about killed the Season, but this year, things, while not up to what they once were, have considerably improved.

The hit of the Season was the Guy de Rothschild's garden party for 1,000, at their Hôtel Lambert on the Ile Saint Louis. The baroness, who loves parties and has given quite a few, hit just right with the best of reasons — the wedding of her son from a former marriage, Philippe de Nicolay, to a Belgian princess. Sophie de Ligne. (They are getting married this weekend in Belgium.)

The party had everything going for it: violence scaring the guests up the stairs, gigantic white and pink peony bouquets on equally gigantic buffets, white roses stuck into camellia trees, three floors of Rothschild art collections on display, a flower-strewed green-and-white tent in the garden. Plus sunny weather.

Castel proved a solid rock of Parisian nightlife with a wedding party that lasted all night. The groom and bride were Pierre and Laurence de Plas (he owns an advertising agency) and the theme was "The Immobile Cruise." The facade of the Castel nightclub was redone to look like the prow of a transatlantic liner. There were nine ports of call, with both buffets and entertainment tied in with the name of some magic city — Naples, Monte Carlo, Hong Kong, New Orleans — resulting in a happy mix of Italian bel canto, Russian songs and oriental belly dances, all thoroughly enjoyed by a group of hard-drinking boulevardiers, including Philippe Junot, Christian Milau and Jean-Marie Rivière, who is trying to open a replica of the Alcazar in New York.

Princess Grace of Monaco played godmother to a new Maison des Nations Intercoiffure, the Paris base of 2,500 hairdressers from 40 countries. The house is built around a small museum dedicated to the art of coiffure, which includes a large collection of 18th-century hair tableaux, belonging to its president, Alexandre de Paris.

The princess, a loyal customer of Alexandre, was sharing honors with the Comtesse de Paris and dozens of other rich and titled clients. Women were currying right and left, and Alexandre, also known as hairdresser to the Queen, got bogged down with his "Highnesses" both Royal and Serene" but he finally gave up and switched back to his simple, affectionate self.

Finally, for everybody else, there was republican dancing in the streets this Season. Minister of Culture Jack Lang invited anybody who could play a musical instrument to go down into the streets last Monday, the first day of summer, and play to his heart's content. The noisy result ranged from guitars in the Place de la Bastille to the Orchestre National de France at the Palais Royal.



Baron and Baroness Guy de Rothschild flank Princess Sophie de Ligne.



Celebrating summer with music in the streets.

**Documenta: 180 Artists
In a One-Man Show**

by David Galloway

KASSEL, West Germany — The princely, neoclassical architecture of the Museum Fridericianum here seems an unlikely setting for what is billed as "the most important exhibition of contemporary art in the world." But even in the 18th century the rich collections housed there were open to the public, and the Fridericianum thus ranks as the first museum building in continental Europe. With its handsome facade still deeply pockmarked by World War II shrapnel, the structure reclaimed its original identity in 1955 with a moderate retrospective called "Documenta."

For the seventh installment of Documenta both the Fridericianum and the neighboring Orangerie have been impeccably restored, and their elegance is matched by the rigorous esthetic of the exhibition's director, 40-year-old Rudi Fuchs. Distancing himself from the controversial hulky-burly of Documenta 6, he bravely (if somewhat vaguely) demands "a certain quality, a certain beauty, and a return to the sense of the dignity of the art object."

Planted squarely within the entrance hall of the Fridericianum is an opulent golden column by James Lee Byars — a self-conscious symbol for the discriminating spirit of Documenta 7. Disposable culture finds little echo here, and faddishness makes few inroads. If the exhibition as a whole has a recognizable theme, it is best summarized as "Tradition and the Individual Talent," the title of an essay by T.S. Eliot that is reprinted in the catalog.

Above all, it is the great tradition of the painted canvas that this Documenta exuberantly celebrates. From Richard Paul Lohse's color-chart checkerboards to Robert Ryman's white-on-white impasto to the luminous abstractions of Gerhard Richter, the range is broad, though the anti-realistic bias is pronounced.

Although the works exhibited in Kassel were all produced in the last two years, there are few real discoveries. Like its predecessor, the show leans heavily on established reputations, but the occasional younger talent also glimmers through.

One of the most authoritative achievements on view in Kassel is that of Per Kirkeby, a Danish artist who raises the physical act of applying paint to the level of high drama. The results are paralleled in the canvases of Emilio Vedova and their tactile quality relates them to the painting of Arnulf Rainer. Reaching the brush to paint directly with his hands, Rainer describes himself as "wallowing" in color, and the results have never looked more resolved. The real painterly surprise, however, is Richard Long. He is represented not only by one of his druidic stone formations but also by a densely textured painting of concentric circles that the artist has pressed with his hands directly onto the wall.

The dynamic relationship between Long's sculpture and his painting is one that some Documenta visitors will miss, for the works are

widely separated within the installation. This is a calculated tactic that springs from Fuchs' determination to teach the viewer new ways of seeing, by starkly reducing the number of artists exhibited (from 600 in 1977 to 180 now), he has allowed each to make a more definitive statement, but rarely is an individual's work seen in a single grouping. The intention is to create a series of leitmotifs and thematic confrontations, but the scatter technique can only perplex the uninitiated viewer, who receives scant help from the accompanying labels, which indicate neither the nationality of the artist nor the medium of the work.

Encountering an artist in new contexts is often exhilarating, but it can be irritating as well. The vast homo-erotic photomontages of Gilbert and George, for example, demand a landscape of their own; after an initial appearance, their recurrence provokes quavers rather than dialogue. The electrifying confrontation of Arnulf Rainer and Mario Merz is another matter. Merz's spiral island of steel, glass, slate and budding branches is one of his most distilled achievements. Viewed against a densely packed horizon of Rainer's paintings, then seen again through the broken archway of Ulrich Rückriem's reductionist sculptures, its coded power is revealed in a way that would not have been possible if it were stranded in the center of a large gallery.

Another of the dramatic highpoints of Documenta 7 is Jan Dibbets' remarkable evolution from geometric photo collage into drawing and painting, but the viewer who seeks a more intimate understanding of that process must continuously backtrack. That, too, is part of the director's intention. Documenta 7 is not a linear presentation that the visitor can march through, reverently ticking off the milestones; its sometimes startling juxtapositions, its intimate corners and shifting rhythms demand time, energy, contemplation. This is, more than any of its predecessors, the thinking man's Documenta.

It is also, despite an international advisory board, very much a one-man show. As director of the distinguished Van Abbemuseum in Eindhoven, Fuchs won a Wunderkind reputation and he promised a Documenta that would set musical standards. The installation concept is his own, together with the uneven attempt to utilize natural lighting. Long before the official opening, many journalists labeled his efforts elitist and academic, but the reviews evoked more positive feelings. Visitors who had washed in front of the Venice Biennale were like boat people catching sight of land.

Among the Fuchsian articles of faith is a conviction that the real energy in contemporary art has returned to Europe. Dutch, German and Italian participants far outnumber the Americans, who, since 1964, set the tone for the exhibition. The present editorial line gives Documenta 7 a distinctive image, but it flirts with provincialism — with a Eurocentric thinking that could prove as perilous for the arts as for politics and economics.

Documenta 7 runs until Sept. 28, from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

ARTS/LEISURE

Ex-Busker Lol Coxhill Is Now a Sax Send-UpBy Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

ELWYN GARDEN CITY, England — Lol Coxhill's 8-year-old daughter told him he was the second best saxophone player in the world. When he asked her who was best, she said Evan Parker — an avant-gardist who detractors say squeaks and squawks — because "he sounds even more like birds and animals than you do."

Coxhill took that as a compliment, but he can sound like a human being too — several human beings. Rarely where you expect him to be and in more places than you suspect, he is, with his shaved head and granny glasses, an heart an old-fashioned English eccentric. There's always, as he puts it, "an element of sending myself up."

He has played with Zoot Money's Big Roll Rhythm and Blues Band, with the contemporary classical music Netherlands Saxophone Quartet and with French multi-reedman Michel Portal. He plays standards two nights a month in the Zanzibar, a Covent Garden club, and this weekend he

will appear at the Brucknell Jazz Festival with several formations that "sound a bit like a World War II film I saw where there was a little band entertaining customers while Germans were bombing the town and there were all these bangs and crashes."

'Silence Between Sets'

He also Bracknell's master of ceremonies: "I might talk about how a lot of jazz musicians made rock records and this is not generally known but their contributions have been too great to ignore. Then I play a Ruggs record and say that John Coltrane was on it. I don't know if he was dead by that time and there's no tenor solo anyway. They somehow never consider having silence between sets."

Coxhill, who is 49, picked up the saxophone at the late age of 30. Before that he had been increasingly bored doing leatherworking and gold lettering for a bookbinder. He left when he was offered 10 days touring with Rufus Thomas as playing rhythm and blues, and then started on the streets. He was

sometimes we work together. I think he'll be a punk for the rest of his life. He started at 17 — he's 21 now and his clothes are getting more and more flamboyant. If he adds any more bondage straps around his legs he won't be able to walk at all."

Freed Freedom

Coxhill thrives on eccentricity. There was recently a Lol Coxhill week in the Dunois, a small Paris theater. During a free improvisational duo with Portal, who happened to be in a bird-and-animal mood, Coxhill insisted on bringing up Charlie Parker's "Klacto-veedloost" and the ballad "Stardust," forcing free improvisation into strict channels — perversely freeing freedom, as it were.

It was a magic and totally engrossing battle of egos, an out-tumlich cutting session riding dangerously on the edge of humor. Just when Portal had forced the music into abstraction again and sounded like he had control, which is his usual role, Coxhill would insist on melody once more, but always a bit askew, as if you knew he could play it correctly if he wanted to but would rather send up both melody and Portal.

Implications of Improvisation

He discusses the implications of improvisation during frequent lectures and workshops around Europe (most of his work is done in West Germany); he was first taken seriously after playing the 1969 Free Music Festival in West Berlin. The point is "how improvisation can be taken into, or can take you into, many exciting areas. The really interesting thing is working with other disciplines. For instance an actor or a dancer might be doing something and a musician working with that person can totally change the mood, or the other way around. It's a matter of expanding areas."

He split with his wife 15 years ago; two of their four children live with him. "My son plays drums, I've developed a sort of identity."



Lol Coxhill: "A sort of identity."

mostly from all those 10-hour days on the streets, which stands up in different situations. The challenge is to take that as far as I can go."

Bracknell Jazz Festival, South Hill Park Arts Centre, Berkshire, July 2-4 (tel: 0344-27272). Also featured: Dollar Brand, Lester Bowie, Barbara Thompson, Mike Westbrook, Dave Holland, Julie Tippett, and others.

The singer who benefited the most from this approach was Julia Varady, who sang Dona Anna with delicate refinement of tone and made her dramatic impact through phrasing rather than power. José van Dam was Giovanni, vocally stunning, dramatically hard-boiled — certainly no charmer. Claudio Desderi was a good match for him as Leporello, and Nelson Portella a more substantial counterpart than usual as Masetto. Mariana Nicolelesco brought an exciting, if sometimes wild, sparkle to Donna Elvira's music. Faith Estemah was the pert and earthy Zerlina; and Philip Langridge delivered some beautifully nuanced singing in Don Ottavio's two arias.

Jean-Pierre Ponnelle, who has staged and designed

Mozart's major operas in Cologne and Salzburg and is engaged in a long-range Mozart cycle in Zurich, is supposed to do the same for this Paris-Washington project, although illness forced him to relinquish the stage direction for "Don Giovanni" to Wolf-Dieter Ludwig. The result is a handsome setting, resembling the Salzburg production with its overgrown stone arches and drop curtains to handle quick changes of

'Don Giovanni' Opens Mozart SetBy David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — This city has a new musical harbinger of summer, a Mozart festival with Daniel Barenboim and the Orchestre de Paris as the principal exponents, which in the next few years is meant to range over the composer's output in its many forms — opera and symphony, concerto and chamber music.

For the first three years the main event will be a staged production of one of the composer's three great Italian operas, in collaboration with the Washington (D.C.) Opera. The "Don Giovanni" that has just opened this series at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées — although noisily contested by part of the public — made a substantial centerpiece for this new and highly promising enterprise.

An interesting aspect is that the protesters seemed to pick mainly on Barenboim and his musical conception — an expansive, broadly paced reading that certainly had its slack stretches, but that also gave the music and the singers room to breathe and move, and was not lacking in impressive climaxes. A monumental "Don Giovanni," in the Klempner or Furtwängler manner, seems to be the blueprint, and while its full potential may not be realized in the three further performances here through July 7, there is more than three years to go before Washington gets this production in the fall of 1983.

The singer who benefited the most from this approach was Julia Varady, who sang Dona Anna with delicate refinement of tone and made her dramatic impact through phrasing rather than power. José van Dam was Giovanni, vocally stunning, dramatically hard-boiled — certainly no charmer. Claudio Desderi was a good match for him as Leporello, and Nelson Portella a more substantial counterpart than usual as Masetto. Mariana Nicolelesco brought an exciting, if sometimes wild, sparkle to Donna Elvira's music. Faith Estemah was the pert and earthy Zerlina; and Philip Langridge delivered some beautifully nuanced singing in Don Ottavio's two arias.

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venue, and with a straightforward staging full of apt detail. The Commandante really comes to dinner and sits down at the table, and Giovanni dies of his infernal handshake rather than of a heart attack or some other modish ailment.

Another high point of this opening Mozart festival was the first of two concerts at which Barenboim is the conductor and soloist in the composer's piano concerto. It encompassed Mozart's world between K. 175, in D — the first real Mozartian piano concerto, written at 17 — and the turbulent and dramatic C-minor.

The return of Gounod's "Roméo et Juliette" to the Paris Opéra for the first time in almost 20 years is distinguished in the title parts by the fluent and stylized singing of the tenor Neil Shicoff and the bright and appealing, occasionally somewhat lightfaced, actress of Barbara Hendricks. Gino Quilico makes the most of Mercutio's music and Marie McLoughlin tosses off Stefano's air with scene-stealing bravura. The production, staged by Jean-Pierre Vergé, employs a rather anonymous unit set that has the principal virtue of not holding up the action.

One of the most curious operatic enterprises of the season was "Hystérie," a production of the Gruppo Acciaio Instrumental di Buenos Aires, currently based at the Theater am Turm in Frankfurt. It had a short run at the chapel of the Salpêtrière hospital as a kind of theatrical pendant to an exhibition devoted to the 19th-century French neurologist Jean Martin Charcot. Using a collage technique and plucking music from a wide variety of sources — mostly operatic — the spectacle juxtaposes the doctor's clinical studies of hysteria with the entertainments of his celebrated salon, where hysteria took more socially acceptable and musical, forms.

If the dramaturgy was sometimes bewildering, it offered an operatic field day for the three singers in the cast — the mezzo richly soothng Dalila (Saint-Saëns) music-keeper in the hospital, and the soprano Peggy Bouvier and Louise Lehrib, who tried on one coloratura gem after another. The spectacle is to tour in Brazil in July and August and is scheduled for a run in Vienna in November.

Janet Baker Takes Final Bow in 'Orfeo' at GlyndebourneBy Henry Pleasants
International Herald Tribune

GLYNDEBOURNE, England — Dame Janet Baker has chosen to take her leave of opera as Orpheus in Gluck's opera, appropriately in the intimate theater here where she began her professional career as a member of the chorus 26 years ago.

She could not have chosen a more suitable role, a more congenial setting or — as it turned out — a happier operatic environment than the new production by the team of Raymond Leppard (conductor), Sir Peter Hall (producer) and John Bury (design and lighting), which has in earlier seasons delighted Glyndebourne audiences with Cavalli's "La Calisto" and Monteverdi's "Il Ritorno d'Ulisse in Patria," in both of which Baker was memorably involved.

Any production of "Orfeo ed

Euridice" is rendered difficult by the fact that the original Vienna production of 1762 was built around a castrato contralto while for the Paris version of 1774 the Orpheus role was transposed upward for high tenor, and much additional music was provided, notably at the close of an initially very short third act.

What Leppard and Hall have done, essentially, is to take the French version of 1774 as adapted by Berlioz for Pauline Viardot in 1859, rendering Orpheus' music to the original keys. But both they and Baker preferred Italian (the language of the Vienna original) to French, so they opted for the Italian text of an 1884 Milan production. For the orchestra, Leppard has gone back to Gluck's Vienna scoring.

With so compelling a singing actress in music so well suited to her

richly communicative voice and art, it all works wonderfully — discounting an overextended and overelaborate nuptial finale — and at the premiere Baker was rewarded with a series of admiring and affectionate ovations.

These she shared at the close with Elizabeth Speiser, the Euridice; Elizabeth Gale, the Amoris; and those responsible for a musi-

cally and visually enthralling performance. To the names already mentioned should be added that of Stuart Hoppes, credited with "movement," but whose accomplishment would be more worthily defined as choreography.

"Orfeo ed Euridice," June 30 and July 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 17.

Music Festivals — Part 4By Henry Pleasants
International Herald Tribune

FOLLOWING is the fourth of a series of listings of highlights of some of this year's music and arts festivals. The others appeared on May 7, 21, 25 and 28.

DURBAN (June 22-July 4): The 20th chamber music festival has the Albus Berg and Fitzwilliam quartets; the Slovensk and Toulouse chamber orchestras, the Novembe Trio Pasquier with pianist Michel Beroff and clarinetist Michel Portal, and pianist Pierre Fournier, Henryk Szeryng and Nikiia Magafaj. (Bureau de Concerts Maurice Werner, 11 Avenue Delacaze, 75008 Paris, or Bureau du Festival, D75032 Paris Cedex 17, France.)

* * *

MUNICH (July 5-Aug. 5): Opens with a new production of Schubert's "Die Zauberflöte" by the Park Opern Barock, the Washington concert and the Leipzig Baroque company, conducted by the French Youth Orchestra, the Concerts Municipaux of Hildesheim and the New Symphony Orchestra of London; a production of Haydn's opera "Orlando Paladino"; jazz, folklore and theater, (Bureau du Festival, D74200 Carpentras, France.)

* * *

VENICE (July 2-Aug. 13): Dance by the Park Opern Barock, the Washington concert and the Leipzig Baroque company, conducted by the French Youth Orchestra, the Concerts Municipaux of Hildesheim and the New Symphony Orchestra of London; a production of Haydn's "Orlando Paladino"; jazz, folklore and theater, (Bureau du Festival, D74200 Carpentras, France.)

* * *

AIRJAZZ (July 9-Aug. 12): Staged by the Airjazz Ensemble, featuring the "Mozart Project," the "Renaissance Project," the "Baroque Project," the "Jazz Project" and the "Latin Project." (Bureau du Festival, D74200 Carpentras, France.)

* * *

VERONA (July 2-Sept. 10): This year's repertoire in the Roman arena is Verdi's "Otello," "Aida" and "Macbeth"; Puccini's "La Bohème" and the Bolshoi Ballet with "Romeo and Juliet" and "Swan Lake"; (Arena di Verona, Piazza Bra 28, I-37121 Verona, Italy.)

* * *

CAIRNS (Summer June 28-Aug. 29): Church open of the Middle Ages and the present is the focal point, with the world premiere of "Die Spield vom Menschen" with music by Caspar Brügel and a medieval text, Britten's "Prodigal Son" and two works by Peter Maxwell Davies, as well as Stravinsky's "The Rite of Spring" and Haydn's "Creation." There are also a variety of orchestral concerts and recitals, (Cairns Chamber Music Festival, A-97070 Cairns, Australia.)

* * *

ATHENS (July 2-Sept. 25): Ancient Greek drama open by the Greek National Opera, the English Bach Festival and Moscow Ballet, the Royal Winnipeg Ballet, the Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater, the National Ballet of the 20th Century, and concern by the Tonhalle Capriccio Orchestra, the Hungarian State Orchestra, and others. (1 Voucourom Street, Athens 11737, Greece.)

* * *

CHATELLERAULT (July 3-18): The three main themes are new music by British composers; the 250th anniversary of the birth of Haydn, with the Warsaw Chamber Orchestra giving his "Leopold" and "Mozart," the "Possessed," and Vittorio Gerosa. In addition there is the vast variety of theater, including musical theater, dance, organ recitals, cinema and exhibitions, (Bureau du Festival, 5 Rue des Terreaux, 75017 Paris, France.)

* * *

DAUROVSK (July 2-Aug. 25): Takes place in Dubrovnik, in this walled city on the Adriatic, with open-air performances by the festival ensemble, ballet from Leningrad and Zagreb; concerts, theater, folklore, midnight serenades and other events. (Dubrovnik Festival, Ob Signare 1, Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia.)

* * *

FESTIVAL EN PARIS (July 10-Sept. 20): Open with a Hoffnung concert, but otherwise in the usual varied, almost daily fare, including a special homage to Wizol, featuring the "Mozart Project," the "Baroque Project," the "Jazz Project" and the "Latin Project." (Bureau du Festival, 5 Rue des Terreaux, 75017 Paris, France.)

* * *

INTERNATIONAL RESTAURANT GUIDE

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Echoes of '68 at the Biennale

by Michael Gibson

VENICE — Witnessing the opening of the Venice Biennale this year, one could be struck first and foremost by the fact that it actually was opening once again. Not so many years ago, the whole venture seemed on the point of being swamped in the turbulent wake of what could be called the Spirit of '68 in reference to the quasi-revolutionary turmoil of that year.

In 1972, the press was critical, political pressure was heavy, and there were artists' demonstrations challenging the very existence of the Biennale. This rocked the gondola so effectively that in 1974 the opening, scheduled for June, was postponed until September and finally canceled indefinitely. Trouble re-emerged in 1976 after two years of turbulent and exacerbating debate that the Biennale's new president, Kipriano Meana, described as "pure hell."

To understand what the issue was (and still is) about, one must realize to what extent the course of much European art in recent decades has been influenced by Marxist theories of art, or simply by the vocabulary that these theories put into circulation. During this period the Biennale has been caught between conservative structures with no fundamental theory of art but plenty of practical experience, and an opposition of the Left that thinks pretty much in Marxist terms and disposes of an abundance of articulate theory. In a broader view neither of the positions presented in this debate was satisfying because neither adequately recognizes the full scope of art.

The idea that art can achieve something of spiritual importance (as the Romantics supposed) or that it can directly bring about significant social or political change (as Dada and the Surrealists hoped) has practically faded away. But the need that first brought art into being, the elaborate social and financial structures it produced and the public expectation of something new and important to be revealed in art — all these remain.

The issue is further confused by the fantastic transformation the art world has undergone over the last 50 years, a transformation that turned something that was a confidential process surrounded by an aura of prestige into a mass market that is now making stupendous efforts to generate the aura that has been lost. The business structure that has grown up around art clearly has its own life and needs, which are not identical with those of art itself, and it is all too easily capable of spawning freaks of fashion and synthetic "art movements" — like the short-lived "patternning painting" or the current Italian "trans-avant-garde" — in an attempt to camouflage the central hollowness represented by the crucial and unanswered question: "What is all this about anyway?"

The traditional-minded deplore the absence of spiritual values in contemporary society and they are right, in a sense. But they seem to suppose that "spiritual values" are salt and pepper to be added to whatever one happens to be cooking. The real problem is that spiritual values, including those represented in art, are a product of a world view, a product of what is cooking in the pot. And what is cooking is not a very human broth that, for the sake of convenience, could be called scientific materialism. But we can't just decide that the ingredients are no good and empty them down the drain. For they are not just a theory in some people's minds, they are the practical stuff of our daily lives in the industrial world.

In this perspective the human quality of art — as an expression of these spiritual values — could quite easily be perceived today as a cosmetic operation, and this has been in part the gist of the Marxist argument that caused



Illustration by Fernand Kuhm.

much of the turmoil during the 1970s. But the Marxist position failed to elaborate an authentic philosophical base for art to the extent that it has, on the whole, restricted itself to interpreting art in sociological and historical terms and to criticizing it in terms of ideology.

In current language we tend to use the word "ideology" to mean "dogma" — especially political dogma. When used in reference to the Marxist vocabulary, however, it designates the patterns of thought that arise out of the mode of production practiced in a given society. A convenient example of this would be the values and patterns of thought that survive to this day in the American South as a consequence of the use of black slave labor in that area over a century ago.

Ideology in this Marxist sense is illusion or bad faith and must be destroyed: "The painted veil . . . which mimicked, as with colors idly spread, all men believed or hoped, is torn aside." This is Shelley in "Prometheus Unbound" — written in 1818, the year Marx was born — referring to the moment in which Prometheus is delivered and the old ideology collapses.

Marxist artists and theoreticians of this century have been severely critical of art as the most obvious and falsely seductive appearance of the "painted veil" of ideological bad faith. They have an important point, but in many cases they apparently fail to see that the issue of ideology does not explain the be-all and end-all of art. There is, however, an interesting trend within Western Marxist thinking represented notably by Ernst Bloch, that contends that once the ideological content of an important work of art has been recognized, something remains — a surplus or an excess, the

sign of what has been termed a "utopian quest" and of the authentic essence of art. Thus paintings with angels still convey something to people who no longer believe in angels.

The present situation has been roughly that artists who subscribe to this critique of ideology have tended to produce strongly structured and predominantly intellectual works — Grupo Cronica in Spain, for instance — while those on the other side — much of American art — have been inclined to put their trust in "spontaneity." Both orientations have led to obvious aberrations and the time seems ripe to reach an understanding of the paradoxical nature of artistic creation that has nothing to do with either puritan intellectual strictures or mere self-indulgence.

The current Biennale shows no sign that we are emerging from the doldrums.

Critics now talk of the "failure of the avant-garde" as though it were a task force with a well-defined goal. The fairly conservative tone of the show in the Biennale's main pavilion would seem to support this judgment. The real issue, however, is not in the choice between the statements "The past is no good" or "The future is no good" but in deciding how the past — the cultural past — is to be adapted to new uses as part of the emerging future. This does not refer to the historian's past or the futurologist's future, but to the past that is our active individual and social inheritance, and the future that is latent in our daydreams. Art as a whole belongs to this order of daydreams and as such it refers us to something that tends toward its fulfillment, though not in any predictable way and presumably not on the same time scale as our own lives.

Leaving a Mark on History

by Anne Sinclair Mehdevi

BARCELONA — Usually, the doings of a graffiti artist are scrubbed off in a day or two, but some 900 years ago, one doodler made it into art history. His 31-inch-wide, barely visible amateur sketch is on display at the Museum of Catalonia Art in Barcelona, in the lower left corner of a 12th-century mural originally painted on the wall of a village church in the Pyrenees.

The theory is that some disgruntled apprentice decided, when no one was looking, to express himself. With a sharp-pointed stylus he drew what appears to be a siege with riderless horses, trumpets, lookouts and citadels. Because his graffiti were simply scratched into the still-soft plaster without color, the addition was overlooked until 1920.

It is now one of the most popular exhibits in the Romanesque section of the museum, probably the world's greatest and most extensive collection of Romanesque art. The collection hasn't always been treasured. According to the source, Carmen Farre, most of the murals, a display here like the ones that themselves, were preserved not because anyone took special care of them, but rather because of such human frailties as greed, bad taste and ignorance.

The great majority of them, painted between 1000 and 1300, come from country churches in the mountains of northern Catalonia. They were the work of unknown journeyman artists paid by contributions from poor parishioners. No Medicis or Maecenases was involved. The colors were cheap — powdered earth mixed with egg as a fixative.

Because they had no gold inclusions or jeweled ornament, the murals were left alone by theives, who made off with anything portable and valuable — illuminated bibles, reliquaries,



Part of a copy of the graffiti in Barcelona.

itself, gilt statuettes. Thus, greed saved the murals.

As for bad taste, it also played a part. Some centuries later, when order and easier communications brought these mountain hamlets in contact with the outside world, the villagers became ashamed of their murals, which were severe, unrealistic and not at all pretty. The murals were covered with thick coats of white-wash and often overpainted with sugary-sweet imitations in the Italian fashion. Thus, ignorance and bad taste helped to protect these masterpieces from destruction by time and chance.

Fortunately, the municipal government of Barcelona finally forbade all exportation of this Catalonian heritage. The work of removing the murals continued for a number of years under the auspices of the government of Catalonia. They were placed in various collections throughout the region until 1934 when the Museum of Catalonia Art was inaugurated. For the first time all the murals from dozens of inaccessible churches were brought under one roof, occupying 34 large, starkly Romanesque-style rooms. The murals have been imbedded into the walls, where they give the appearance of having been there always.

The Museum of Catalonia Art, in the National Palace of Montjuich, is open from 9 a.m. to 1:45 p.m. daily except Monday. Admission is 150 pesetas (about \$1.50); free on Sundays.

In Paris, the

by Linda Ricci

PARIS — This Sunday, for the 15th time, wine steward Claude Bouché will shed his black apron, leave the salons of the three-star Lasserre restaurant and take to the streets with a tray. Bouché is one of 350 waiters and waitresses who will make a demanding and balanced 5-mile dash across Paris in the annual Waiters and Waitresses Race.

"The race is in the tray," says the 46-year-old sommelier, who has been training eight waiters from Lasserre in his favorite technique, the left-to-right-arm Bouché switch.

Each of the galloping gourmets is expected to tote the regulation 16-inch cafe tray, bearing three empty glasses and a full wine bottle, for the full length of the race. To qualify for a prize, the glasses, bottles and waiters must all be intact at the finish line.

About half the glasses and bottles get dropped and broken along the way, but at least drunkenness is no longer a major cause of the destruction; the wine bottles are now filled with water. This affront to the best traditions of cafe culture is a question of economics. According to Alain Meyrueis, an organizer of the race and the manager of the Cafe de la Paix, "Wine would just be too expensive."

Waiter's Dashing

When the mayor's office first sponsored the citywide version of the Course des Servantes et Garçons de Café in 1975, the waiters' bottles were filled with red wine. By the end of the race, so were the waiters. Many of them tottered across the finish line and a big contingent of racers dropped off in the sun at various parks and landmarks along the route.

These days the race is a serious affair. Off and on for decades until 1975, waiters raced only in their own neighborhoods. But then the mayor's office began offering such bigtime prizes as videotape machines and North African vacations and the number of contestants — including, since 1979, waitresses — has more than doubled each year.

"I do it for the glory," says Bouché, the veteran from Lasserre, who admits he won a meager pot of yogurt in a Montmartre race 10 years ago. The Cafe de la Paix's favorite, Jacques Bazire, says he runs for the honor of his establishment. Asked about any special training for the race, he shrugs. "I'm running less and relaxing now," Bazire says. "It's all part of my mental preparation."

If there's any betting on the garçons' race, it's unofficial. But the rivalry is sharp between the old Paris cafés: The Café de la Paix, the Flore, the Deux Magots and the Closerie des Lilas all covet the gold-plated platter for first

place. And like that extra franc that somehow disappears from tourists' change, cheating in the race is both smalltime and not uncommon. The judges check for glued-down glasses, waiters who sneak adhesive tape to secure their trays and those who try to hide wine glasses in their pockets to replace those that fall.

Attire is the only easily enforceable rule. A sweltering Sunday in June will be no excuse for anything but the standard tux uniform. The waiters race in tuxedos, black pants, tie and the obligatory white on black jackets or vests of their café. The 30 waitresses who can enter an "Elegance Contest" before the race will run the 5 miles in a white blouse, black skirt and low-heeled shoes.

For the spectators who will gather in sneakers, sandals and shorts, there is some justice: Those who have suffered indignities on the crowded terraces of French cafés can watch as, dashing down the boulevards, the garçons for once jostle and elbow each other.

The race begins at 3 p.m. Sunday from the Place de la Bastille. The route takes in Boulevard Beaumarchais, Place de la République, Grande Boulevards, Avenue de l'Opéra, the Louvre, Rue des Saints-Pères, Boulevard Saint-Germain, Boulevard Saint-Michel, Notre Dame Cathedral, Rue d'Arcadie and, the finish line, the Hôtel de Ville.

The Art Market: Storm Signals

by Souren Melikian

PARIS — A crisis is in the making in the French art market. Almost every week, there are cases of temporary works of art failing to reach their international market value by 50 percent or more.

This week danger warnings were flashed several times, first when Olivier Riemier conducted one of those Paris-style mixed sales with a bit of everything from French decorative art to Indian sculpture. The most spectacular failure was that of a May pottery figure of a dignified seated cross-legged. The superb object was ascribed by the expert Jean Roudillon to the Campeche culture in pre-Columbian Mexico and dated within the 650-950 A.D. period. According to a professional source, the figure was acquired some years ago for \$6,000 from the André Emmerich Gallery in New York. Before the sale, Roudillon gave this writer an estimate of 20,000 to 25,000 francs (about \$2,500 to \$3,000). "This is what it is worth on the international market," he said. It went for 8,000 francs — 9,190 francs with the sale charge.

Interestingly enough, relatively high prices were paid at the same sale for several pieces without the remotest esthetic merit. A typical case is a Japanese faience figure decorated in polychrome enamels. Made at Satsuma in the early 20th century as export ware for the West, the faience figure belongs to a category that graced the homes of the French lower middle class by the tens of thousands until World War II. It rose to a staggering 10,414 francs.

One might be tempted to account for such an absurd contrast by the fact that the sale had not been advertised. It could therefore be expected to attract small-time auctiongoers who were undoubtedly familiar with Satsuma but would hardly have been exposed to Maya art. However, there is another explanation: Sophisticated French buyers mostly belong to the moneyed class and just don't feel like buying any works of art these days, expensive or not.

That certainly was the message of the unusual auction conducted this week by Christian Delorme with the assistance of the experts Jean and Jacques Lacoste. Although the catalog refrained from saying so — in keeping with the traditional caginess of French vendors — the "collection of a connoisseur" in fact con-

sisted of the furniture and objets d'art kept for his own use by the late Monsieur Joitel, a Paris dealer in 18th-century and early-19th-century furniture. The selection by and large reflected the Parisian taste of the 1960s — shaped were sober and well-balanced, and rococo featured only in its most subdued form. A few lots were of outstanding quality, some of them of a kind seen only once every 20 or 30 years.

The pattern of the sale was typical of the beginning of a crisis. The good pieces of no particular rarity sold moderately to fairly well while the masterpieces, with one exception sold at half the international price one would have quoted last year.

Objets d'art were marginally less successful than furniture. An equestrian statue of Louis XIV on a stand in ebony veneer with ormolu fittings was considered inexpensive at 73,170 francs by professionals. However, the posture was clumsy, and the chased work second-rate.

A Louis XV period bracket clock — *cartel à aiguilles* — with a dial signed by Gauffier of Paris went down at 55,570 francs, a leading Paris dealer, Maurice Segura, whispered to this writer. "That's what they were selling for 15 years ago." But the green-colored shell was not in mint condition.

Very rare mantelpiece clock of the Louis XVI period "à la Montgolfière," whose design was inspired by the hot-air balloon in which Montgolfier made his successful ascent in 1784, gracefully soared to 176,570 francs, an extremely good price. There was even a break: 143,570 francs paid for a rococo ormolu clock perched on an elephant in black patinated bronze, which the three dealers I spoke to dismissed as a 20th-century fake.

When it came to furniture, Louis XV and Louis XVI *fauteuils* — armchairs — and *bergères* — armchairs with padded arms — sold steadily at prices that were those that would have been paid five or six years ago.

That is not unusual and has nothing to do with the crisis. It reflects the slow decline of 18th-century furniture that does not fall within the museum category. A set of four chairs of the Louis XV period in tanto roccoco style bearing the mark of Louis Cresson, who became a master in 1738, sold for 88,570 francs. A rather inexpensive lot was a set of four *fauteuils garnis* — armchairs of neoclassical design with curving backs and ram head finials — made

around 1800-05. At 72,070 francs they were 50 percent below the price one might have hoped for. Only one lot sold extremely well — six armchairs by the master Jean-Baptiste Gourdin. They are among the most perfect in design I have seen in years. Unfortunately they have been regilt, a severe handicap in the eyes of connoisseurs. In their view the *repaire*, which involves the application of a thin veil of fine plaster on which the gold foil is fixed, subtly alters the feel of the carving. The armchairs went up to 330,570 francs.

That makes the relative failure of the top pieces all the more striking. A pair of outstanding neoclassical *convyles* — side tables — made around 1790-95 in mahogany veneer and ormolu with marble tops were the seller's bargain at 138,070 francs. One bears the stamp of the famous Jacob, a fact discovered after the catalog was printed but mentioned privately by the auctioneer's clerks during the viewing before the sale; nothing, however, was said about Jacob's mark when the pieces were offered. They went to a young Paris expert, M. Praquin, clearly bidding on behalf of a client.

This was nothing compared to the star piece, a Louis XVI period *bureau plat* — writing table — and matching a *cartonnier* — a small cabinet of architectural design with paper mache or leather drawers. The ebony veneer had supremely fine ormolu fittings. The piece attributed to the famous Montgolfier was better still than the admirable *bureau plat* sold last year at Monte Carlo by Sotheby's. Given the devaluation of the French currency, it sold at almost half-price — 2,970,570 francs, again to Praquin.

This spells out ominous news for the international market as a whole. A piece of that caliber cannot fail to attract attention. It came from a famous collection auctioned in Paris in 1943, the Vigier collection, although the catalog again refrained from saying so. No piece as perfect as this one in its style and period has been offered in the last two decades.

The French devaluation should have worked as an additional incentive to strong currency holders — starting with several institutional buyers in the United States. While the piece will obviously end up in the United States unless denied an export license, it should have aroused far greater competition. Its comparatively low price is the first significant mishap in the market.

Second Wave of the India Festival

by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — In the half-year-long Festival of India, the second wave of exhibitions is now in progress and four are of marked artistic interest. At the Victoria and Albert Museum, to July 4, is *India Observed*, which consists of British artists' portraits of that, to them, unfamiliar and exotic subcontinent, from 1760 to 1860.

The show is widely based, including books and prints as well as drawings and paintings, and is conveniently divided into three phases: "The Picturesque and the Sublime" (1760-1810); "The Intimate Picturesque" (1810-25); "Exotic and Romantic India" (1825-60).

A single artist stands out in each of the first two phases. William Hodges (1744-97) was no stranger to travel, having been official artist to Capt. Cook's second Pacific expedition. He passed almost four years, 1780-83, in India, where, under the patronage of the governor, Gen. Warren Hastings, and of the administrator of the State of Bihar, Augustus Cleveland, he saw much of Bengal and Upper India, including the great Mogul monuments of Agra and Sikandra, which he depicted with dramatic light and atmosphere.

George Chinnery (1774-1854) made his living by portraiture, but by choice sketched the everyday life of India, where he lived and worked from 1802 to 1824. His pen, ink and wash drawings, of which he made many hundreds, throw particular light on the customs and habits of early-19th-century India.

Chinnery was teacher as well as artist. Through one of his patrons, Sir Charles D'Oyly, he influenced many gentlemen and lady amateurs who were the mainstay of British painting in India from 1825 onward. Notable among these and represented in the current show, were Col. Robert Smith, garrison engineer in Delhi; James Atkinson, superintending surgeon to the Army of Madras, and Sir Charles D'Oyly himself.

Dow Jones Averages					
	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	897.93	872.12	860.61	863.08	-7.52
20 Trn	316.45	313.62	311.56	315.35	+3.79
15 Uti	106.70	107.39	106.13	106.57	-0.13
5 Sm	316.00	311.50	312.75	312.75	-2.12

Market Summary, June 25

Market Diction

Standard & Poors Index

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	110.44	108.50	109.14	+0.44
Industrials	121.57	121.37	121.00	+0.50
Utilities	51.44	51.01	51.20	+0.14
Finance	10.57	10.30	12.39	+0.04
Trans.	17.45	17.15	17.25	+0.11

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

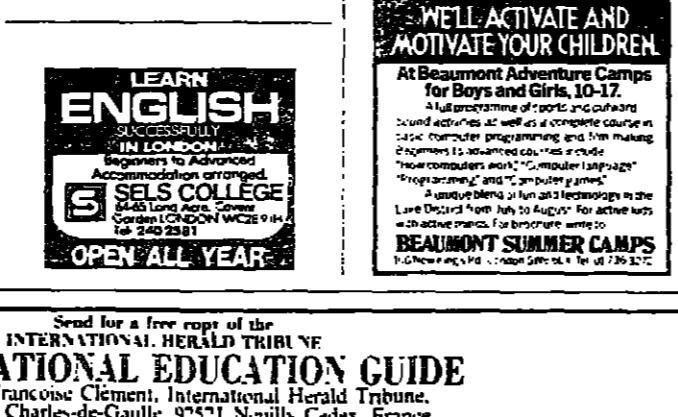
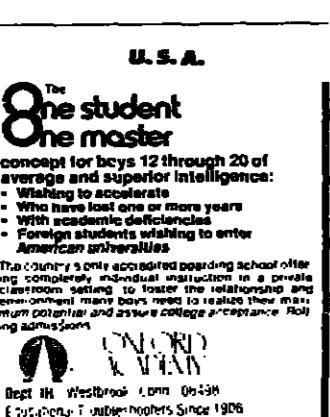
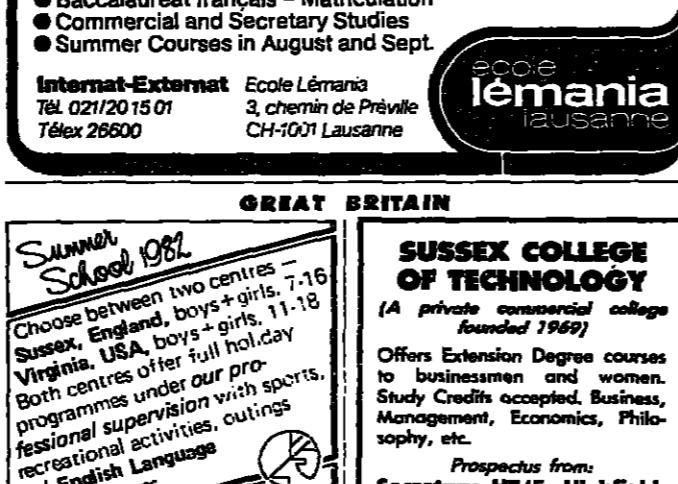
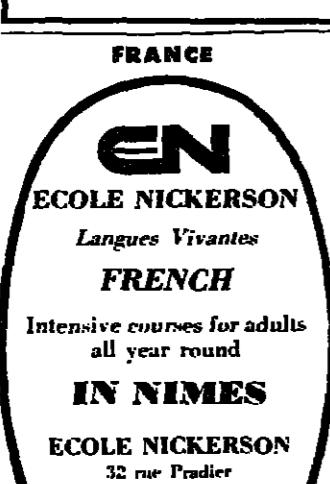
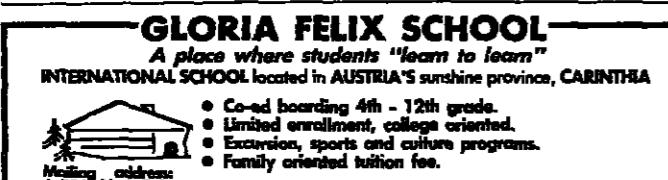
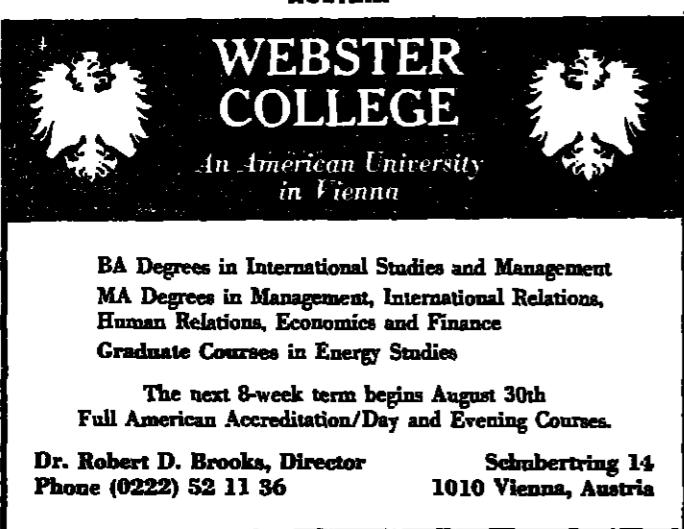
	Buy	Sales	"Short"
June 24.....	125,106	264,615	1,482
June 23.....	132,400	281,008	938
June 22.....	125,757	259,496	616
June 21.....	128,174	277,627	647
June 18.....	134,787	262,025	1,493

* Included in the sales figures.

Friday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION DIRECTORY



BUSINESS / FINANCE

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 26-27, 1982

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Shearson/Amex to Buy Balcor

CHICAGO — Shearson/American Express has agreed in principle to buy Chicago-based Balcor Corp., one of the largest real estate syndicators in the United States, for about \$103 million, the two firms have announced.

Under the agreement, Shearson/American Express would make an initial cash payment of \$53 million, under the terms of the two-phase agreement. Balcor would then receive an additional amount of about \$50 million over the next five years, depending on whether certain operating results are achieved.

Accord Reported in Reliance Suit

NEW YORK — The liquidating trust of UV Industries has reported a tentative agreement for it to pay damages of \$39 million to an Exxon subsidiary, Reliance Electric, to settle a two-year legal battle over a subsidiary that the trust sold to Reliance.

A Reliance spokesman acknowledged Thursday that negotiations for a settlement had been going on, but refused to confirm a final agreement.

Reliance sued the liquidating trustees in June, 1980, for damages of \$45 million, the price it paid for UV Industries' subsidiary, Federal of Pacific Electric. Reliance charged that UV Industries had overcharged and misled it by selling it a company with a defective and possibly unsafe product.

Talbot Shuts Strife-Torn Unit

PARIS — Talbot said Friday it is closing indefinitely an iron fitting production unit at its Poissy plant because of security problems following violent incidents between strikers and nonstrikers.

About 5,000 workers are employed at the unit. Some Talbot workers have been on strike at Poissy since the beginning of June in a campaign for higher pay and better working conditions.

Bethlehem Steel Sets Closing

LACKAWANNA, N.Y. — Bethlehem Steel Friday announced the closing of basic steelmaking and primary mill operations at its plant in Lackawanna for a six-week period, resulting in the layoff of 1,650 employees.

A plant spokesman said the closing, which will begin July 11, was in response to "continued poor business conditions and high levels of imported steel." The plant, which at one time employed more than 20,000 people, currently has 5,500 workers and another 2,650 on indefinite layoff.

Data General Slates Shutdowns

WESTBORO, Mass. — Data General said Friday it will close U.S. manufacturing plants for the nine working days beginning July 6 through July 16.

The move will affect about 4,000 production and staff employees at plants in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Texas and California.

The company said it took the action to adjust output and inventories of its computers to market demand. It said it expects no significant disruption of deliveries of services to customers as a result of the plant closings.

Rome Backs Transfer of Teksid Plant

ROME — The government's industrial policy committee has approved the transfer of a steelmaking plant owned by the Fiat subsidiary Teksid to subsidiaries of the state steel holding company Finisider.

The transfer, based on the creation of three operating companies in the special steels sector, involves the sale of Teksid's controlling interest to Finisider for about 567 billion lire (\$408.6 million). A Fiat spokesman said that he could not confirm the figure as the deal still had to be approved by the European Economic Community's industry committee, Etienne Davignon.

Deere May Have Lost Soviet Order

MOLINE, Ill. — Deere has said that it may have lost the chance for a Soviet contract valued at up to \$200 million because of the Reagan administration's trade sanctions against the Soviet Union.

A Deere spokesman said that the company's president, Robert A. Hanson, made the disclosure at a White House meeting on Thursday with the national security adviser, William P. Clark, and Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige. Mr. Hanson reportedly said that Deere had held talks on a possible agreement to supply the Russians with technology for a 150-horsepower tractor, but that the sanctions made it unlikely that a contract could be concluded.

Compiled from Agency Dispatches

Oil Is Prize
In Proxy Fight
Over Global

By Kirk Johnson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Frank G. Beatty, the president of Global Natural Resources, a British oil and gas exploration company, thinks that 50 percent of his company's shareholders may be in the United States.

"But that's pretty much of a guess," he said from his office in Summit, N.J. "We think there are a considerable number in Germany as well."

Mr. Beatty has just three months to find out if he is to meet his goal of having the owners of at least 11 million shares, or about 52 percent of the shares outstanding, represented at Global's annual meeting, which has been scheduled for September at the company's headquarters in the Channel Islands between England and France.

The reason he wants them there is simple: Dissident shareholders announced in April that they wanted to oust Mr. Beatty and his board.

Mr. Beatty wants to stay.

"If he gets 10.5 million, he'll probably win," said Alan C. Greenberg, chief executive officer of Bear, Stearns & Co., the New York securities firm that is leading the fight against Mr. Beatty and the current board. "We'd be ecstatic if they only had the same turnout as last year." At the 1981 annual meeting, only 27 percent of the shares were represented.

Oil, possibly a great deal of it, is well in the Global proxy fight. Initial test wells in the company's Canadian Arctic properties, which make up nearly half of the company's total holdings, have shown the reserves to be as much as two billion barrels, of which a billion may be recoverable. The gamble on which the proxy fight hinges is when it might be economical to recover that oil.

"It's entirely conceivable, depending on world oil prices and the situation in the Middle East, that the oil may not be recovered in our lifetime," said Derek Childs, a partner in the London brokerage house of Rowe & Pitman, which acts as broker for Global. "In that case,



Alan Greenberg of Bear, Stearns, and Frank Beatty of Global Natural Resources.

the value would have to be considerably discounted."

Last Tuesday, Global raised the stakes in its fight with the dissidents by announcing the acquisition of McFarlane Oil Co., a privately held oil and gas explorer in Houston, for \$45 million in cash and securities. The acquisition greatly increases the extent of Global's U.S. holdings and increases the number of its shares outstanding.

The merger, expected to be completed in August, will raise the total number of shares outstanding to about 24.4 million, reducing the dissident group's holding to about 4.5 percent from 5.2 percent.

Many of Mr. Beatty's difficulties center on his company's past.

As its opponents are quick to note, Global is the only surviving remnant of Investors Overseas Services, a mutual fund empire that collapsed in the early 1970s. One of Global's first chief executives was Robert L. Vesco, who left Mr. Beatty. Mr. Vesco fled the United States to avoid charges of looting the IOS funds, over which he had presided.

IOS, and thus Global, issued bearer form

securities, to which no names are attached.

Global's shareholders are therefore anonymous, and the company has never issued dividends. To vote at an annual meeting, shareholders must deposit their shares with the company, or its banker, and then obtain a receipt.

Most holders do not go to the trouble. It cost Bear, Stearns, for example, \$30,000 in insurance and guard fees when it presented its 1.1 million shares for validation in London earlier this year.

"I think a low voter turnout is the predominant factor in their decision to try this," Mr. Beatty said of the dissidents' efforts. "With a relatively small investment, they might gain control of a company with substantial assets."

Global's stock is traded on the London and Frankfurt stock exchanges and over-the-counter in the United States. Once as high as \$20 a share, it now is near \$11.

In the first quarter of this year, Global had net income of \$39,000 on sales of \$3.5 million.

In the first quarter of last year, the company earned \$2.4 million on sales of \$3.1 million.

The profit decline, Global said, is a result of increased exploration costs.

N.Y. Stock Prices Lower on Haig Resignation

M-1's Decline Is Unexpectedly Steep

Reuters

NEW YORK — The M-1 money supply declined \$2.3 billion in the week ended June 16, the Federal Reserve reported Friday.

The drop was greater than expected. Economists had predicted that the Fed would report a decline of as much as \$1.5 billion in M-1, which is composed of currency in the public's hands, checking account deposits and travelers

checks. In the previous two weeks, M-1 increased by a total of \$3 billion.

Most economists believe M-1 will surge early next month because of a 7.4-percent cost-of-living increase in Social Security payments. The money supply's growth so far this year has exceeded the Fed's targets, raising fears that the central bank will further tighten its credit policy and push up interest rates.

The market has often fallen sharply on the Monday following news of the change in the money supply.

Government bond prices were slightly lower and Treasury bill yields slightly higher, dealers said.

On the NYSE floor, Pillsbury's stock price dropped more than five points, and several securities ana-

lysts said the drop came after Wall Street estimates of earnings for the company were lowered.

The company's stock was halted on the NYSE because of an order imbalance in the morning, and the price fell 5% to 40 after trading resumed.

Pillsbury issued a statement saying it could not explain the volatility of its stock's price and that the only recent news on the company was its fiscal fourth-quarter earnings, reported Thursday.

United Brands was the most active NYSE-listed issue following an opening block of 1.57 million shares at 75¢.

Government guarantees would allow banks to begin to extend the \$1.75 billion DM in new credits envisaged under the company rescue plan, called Concept AEG '83.

Mr. Duer said Monday's meeting would also review a Works' Council request that the federal government take a shareholding in AEG, in contrast to management's plan to sell a stake in its capital-goods business to General Electric of Britain, which is no relation to GE of the United States.

U.S. Dollar Gains As Rates Increase

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The dollar posted sharp gains against major foreign currencies on Western European foreign exchange markets Friday, boosted by an increase in short-term interest rates.

The high level of Eurodollar deposit rates, at 17 percent for six-month maturities early in the day before closing at 16.5 percent, and anticipation of as much as \$2.5 billion of Eurodeposit rollovers due Monday helped push the dollar above 2.49 Deutsche marks for the first time in 10 months.

They added that the central bank seems to be attempting to restock its foreign exchange holdings, taking advantage of the relative stability of the franc against the mark following the devaluation of the franc within the European Monetary System earlier this month.

Dollars said the dollar was also supported by expectations that some pressure and an anticipated surge in the U.S. money supply in July will put further upward pressure on U.S. interest rates.

The dollar closed in London at 2.4558 DM, up from Thursday's 2.4747.

The dollar was also strong against the Swiss franc, closing at 2.1243 francs, compared with a 2.0893 closing on Thursday.

Closing in Paris

In Paris, the dollar was fixed at a record 6.9015 francs, down from an opening 6.9225, but well above Thursday's 6.8265 fixing, dealers said.

Dealers said no Bank of France

AEG Urgently Seeks State Credit Guaranty

By Donald Nordberg
Reuters

FRANKFURT — AEG-Telefunken needs immediate approval of one billion Deutsche marks (\$403 million) in government credit guarantees to avert an imminent cash crisis, its management board chairman said Friday.

Officials are to meet senior government ministers on Monday to discuss survival plans, and Heinz Duer, chairman of the management board, said that decisions are needed immediately.

The company, which has had operating losses of more than 2 billion DM in the last four years, could run out of cash next month without the aid, he said.

Government guarantees would allow banks to begin to extend the \$1.75 billion DM in new credits envisaged under the company rescue plan, called Concept AEG '83.

Mr. Duer said Monday's meeting would also review a Works' Council request that the federal government take a shareholding in AEG, in contrast to management's plan to sell a stake in its capital-goods business to General Electric of Britain, which is no relation to GE of the United States.

Cabinet Decision

The West German Cabinet ruled out a direct shareholding in AEG at its meeting Wednesday, but that decision also is to be reviewed Monday.

Mr. Duer said the management is sticking to its original recommendations, which involve divid-

ing AEG into its two principal parts, AEG-Technik for capital goods and AEG-Konsum for home appliances.

A majority stake in its third major line of business, television sets and stereo equipment, would be sold.

Earlier this week, Mr. Duer said the company is likely to have a group operating loss this year of about \$30 million DM. Last year, AEG had a group operating loss of more than 600 DM.

Gold Markets

June 25

	A.M.	P.M.	Closes
Hong Kong	204.00	204.00	204.00
Luxembourg	301.50	301.50	301.50
Paris (12.5 miles)	320.00	320.00	320.00
Paris	320.00	320.00	320.00
London	305.00	305.00	305.00
New York	72.00	72.00	72.00
Other cities	72.00	72.00	72.00
London, Paris, Hong Kong and Luxembourg	305.00	305.00	305.00

Gold Options (prices in dollars)

From Aug. Nov. Feb.

210 121.50 120.50 120.50

215 125.00 124.00 124.00

220 128.50 127.50 127.50

225 132.00 131.00 131.00

230 135.50 134.50 134.50

235 139.00 138.00 138.00

240 142.50 141.50 141.50

245 146.00 145.00 145.00

250 149.50 148.50 148.50

255 153.00 152.00 152.00

260 156.50 155.50 155.50

265 160.00 159.00 159.00

270 163.50 162.50 162.50

275 167.00 166.00 166.00

280 170.50 169.50 169.50

Friday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Other Markets

Closing prices in local currencies

	Close	Prev.	
Hawker-Sidd	1.29	1.24	Bourgoins
ZC	2.09	2.10	BSN-CD
ICL	0.59	0.58	Carrefour
Imres	1,004.00	1,058	Club Mediter
Lloyds	3.74	3.78	Cofimex
Lorraine	0.68	0.68	Creusot Loire
Lucas	1.72	1.76	Dormes
Marks-Saemc	1.54	1.58	Eaux (C Gle)
Metal Box	1.52	1.54	Elf-Aquitaine
Monica Blk	2.59	2.59	Europe 1
Wall West Skt	4.14	4.20	Hotline
Pilkington	2.11	2.16	I metal
Plessey	4.45	4.70	Lafarge Cap
Randfontein	\$55.00	35.00	Legrand
Rank Org.	1.47	1.49	Machines Bull
Reed	2.96	2.94	Mafral
Royal Dutch	18.18	18.28	Michelin
Saint Gobain	1.57	1.57	Mineran
Shell	3.96	3.95	Mouliney
Stand Charter	1.97	1.97	Nord-Est
Tote & Lylie	1.44	1.48	Occidental
Tesco Stores	0.62	0.62	Oreal (L')
Th. Willing	1.27	1.26	Permed Ric
Thorn (A)	3.98	4.03	Petroflex (Fse)
Tronox	1.70	1.81	Philips
Tutic-Homes F	1.17	1.17	Pecilac
TI Group	1.18	1.20	Printemps
Ultramar	1.93	1.95	Radiotechn.
Unilever	5.70	5.67	Redoute
Unilev Biscuits	1.13	1.12	Roussel Uclaf
Vickers	1.22	1.24	Rueffel
West Loan 3/4	20.00	20.00	SACI
W.H. Morris	\$10.94	10.94	SACI-Residencial
W. Holdring	\$27.11	21.96	Sour Perver
Woolworth	0.46	0.48	Telecomac
ZCI	0.12	0.12	Thomson CSF
F.T. 30 Index : 549.19			Usinor
Previous : 554.20			UTA
			Valeo
			Agent Index : 162.10
			Previous : 162.10
Milan			
Bca Commerc	32,000.	31,490.	
Borsig	16,800.	16,725	
Centrale	2,400.	2,110.	
Credit Itali	14,200.	12,000.	
Fidi	1,440.00	1,435.00	
Finsider	71.25	71.50	
Generali	126,000.	127,000.	
IFI	1,340.00	1,299.00	
Investimenti	2,000.	2,000.	
La Finanziaria	79.00	71.00	
Mediolanum	59,000.	58,300.	
Montedison	89.00	88.25	
Officine	2,271.00	2,290.00	
Pirelli	212,400.	212,000.	
Soci Viscosa	650.00	650.00	
Standa	2,020.00	2,025.00	
BCI Index : 155.82			
Previous : 157.78			
Paris			
Air Liquide	453.00	450.00	
Alsthem Atf.	149.50	150.00	
Av.Degewit	515.00	541.00	
Boncoire	161.20	161.80	
Blc	454.00	465.00	
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Market Closed

Financial markets in Hong Kong were closed Friday for a holiday.

Friday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

Chicago Bank Takes Loan Lead

Los Angeles Times Service
ORK, Continental M

NEW YORK — Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust has surpassed Bank of America as the top bank lender to U.S. businesses, a survey by the daily banking newspaper American Banker has shown.

American Banker said this week that data it compiled showed Continental with the largest portfolio, a total of \$13.5 billion, of commercial and industrial loans to domestic borrowers on Dec. 31, 1981. Bank of America's portfolio, which was No. 1 last year, totaled \$12.3 billion at the year's end.

Citibank remained the leader in total business loans, including international loans. But about 70 percent of its \$38-billion portfolio was in loans to companies abroad, which made it only fourth in domestic rankings. Chase Manhattan Bank was third, with U.S. business loans of \$12.1 billion.

Continental Illinois, which ranks No. 4 in

Continental Illinois, which ranks No. 4 in total loans, climbed to the top in domestic business loans is the result of an aggressive strategy adopted in the mid-1970s. In 1976, Roger E. Anderson, Continental's chairman, announced that the bank was embarking on a major reorganization of its lending departments to improve services to business "and within five years to clearly position Continental among the country's top three banks for corporate customers."

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, June 25 Canadian Stock Market

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked

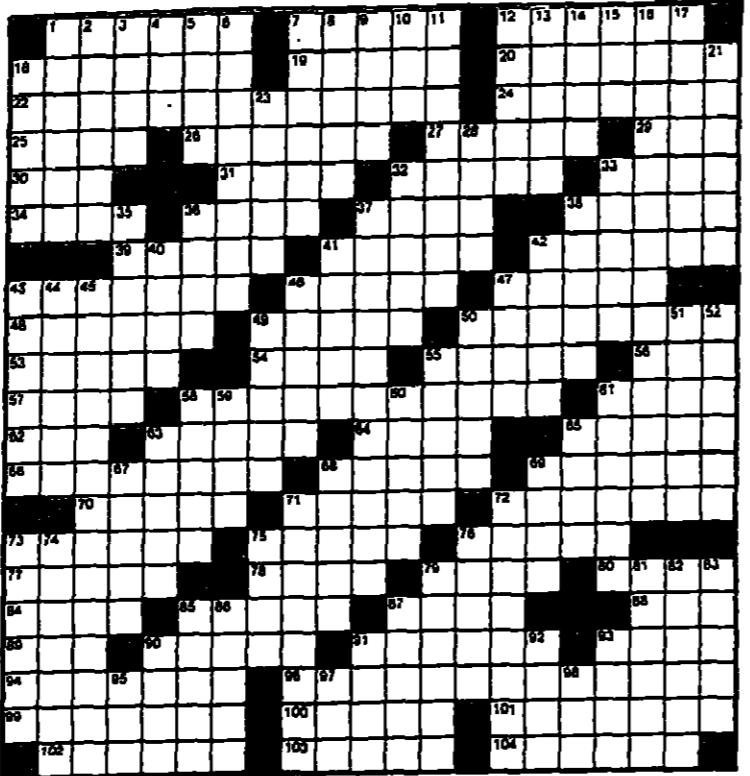
	Canadian Indexes	June
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ASEAN Nations Plan Venture in Soda Ash

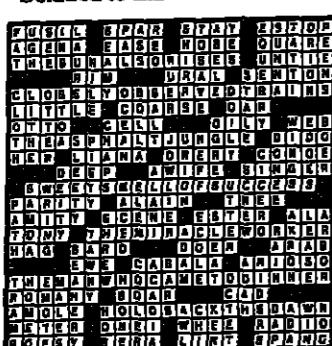
An Industry Ministry spokesman, Friday said the cost of the

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

All-American By I. Judah Koolyk



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

BOOKS

THE FROG WHO DARED TO CROAK

By Richard Sennett. 182 pp. \$11.95. Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 19 Union Square West, New York 10003

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

THIS book has always nursed an element of romanticism, even in their pessimism. Not long ago, Robert Nitze wrote a book called "Sociology as an Art Form." Andrew Greeley, now on the best-seller list with a novel, is a distinguished theologian. Going further back, George Orwell and Henry Adams wrote novels, and so did Lionel Trilling.

In his earlier book, "The Uses of Disorder," Richard Sennett proposed what might be called a poetic or lyrical conception of life in a modern metropolis. His subsequent book, "The Fall of Public Man," was a tragedy that lacked only scenes. "Authority," his last book, was almost like a meditative novel in which power was the ambivalent protagonist.

Now, in "The Frog Who Dared to Croak," Sennett has come out of the closet and declared himself as a novelist. As we might expect, his first novel is about how we govern ourselves, individually and politically. Like Orwell, the novel's hero, is a brilliant Hungarian writer who, in order to survive, learns to express himself in the local equivalent of George Orwell's Newspeak.

The son of a wealthy bourgeois family, Grau advances what may be the most interesting reason to date for becoming a Marxist: homosexual love for the workers. Four of going into Budapest's parks at night in search of love or sex with the boys and men who live there in the trees, Grau finds himself distressed after a while by the fact that he always pays for love.

Only Solable Commodity

He feels that either he or they are being vulgarized by the exchange of money and proposes that love be given freely among them. What he does not understand is that his payments are feeding his lover's families and that they can't afford to give love—their only solable commodity—away.

When Grau goes to his first political rally, he looks forward to it as being something like an opera and is bewildered and disappointed by the small, dispirited turnout and by the rhetorical poverty of the orators.

Poverty is always disappointing him. It is only when he is massaging the thighs of men exhausted from looking for work that poverty is beautiful.

"The Frog Who Dared to Croak" is composed of personal reminiscences, newspaper clippings, official documents and letters. All of them are necessarily guarded as Grau is forced to speak in a peculiar sort of bad poetry to protect himself from the party. One of the more amusing sections of the book deals with an elitist Utopian community in the Transylvanian Mountains, where invited workers are treated to a diet of Swiss hymns, which the organizers imagine to be proletarian taste, and the operas of Chaussin, which are played for the purpose of elevation.

As deputy director of cultural propaganda, Grau's duties include such chores as revising a poem by a cultural hero so it will conform to the party line. He also rewrites the ethnic folk tales read by children in order to correct their anti-revolutionary pessimism. Rather than leave the child's imagination dangerously free, he says, "I want to teach the young of our country how to dream."

Satin Insights

The book is filled with the kind of snide insights that would suggest themselves to a brilliant social scientist like Sennett. He says, for example, that "it is the absence of a desire for recreations that mark the true revolutionary." Like sexual desire, power is a blind impulse. "To be neutral is not to exist." Utopian planners understand-

able with the condition of being despotic." I imagined," Grau writes, "that revolutions were like people, that as they matured they became more understanding, and so more tolerant. I was still so innocent."

Yet with all this, there is more personality, more human drama, in Sennett's nonfiction book, "The Frog Who Dared to Croak" is rather static, because only ideas move in it, not people. Too many of the ironies are familiar, for since the 1950s American intellectuals have been amusing themselves with the absurdities of hard-line Communism. And one tires, in Sennett's prose, of the parades of bureaucratic jargon. The author is caught in his own trap. All the drama of this book must be implicit—what Grau can say—not and we are constantly obliged to read between the lines. Franz Kafka is almost the only writer in 20th-century literature who has been able to find something lyrical in constraints of bureaucracy. In his books, bureaucracy is less a brutal impersonality than a vision of hell.

Sennett knows too much for a novelist. What he needs to do in his second novel, which he already writing, is to "cultivate his hysteria," as Baudelaire advised, or to try to develop what Paul Ricoeur, another social scientist, called "a second naivete."

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

Spoleto Opens A Day Early To Foil Strike

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SOPOLETO, Italy—Gian Carlo Menotti's annual Spoleto Festival of Two Worlds opened its silver jubilee season in this Umbrian hill town Thursday evening with Wagner's three-act opera "Flying Dutchman."

Dignitaries in glistening formal attire paid up to \$8,000 lire (about \$60) a seat for the gala opening, considered the first major social event of the Italian cultural summer.

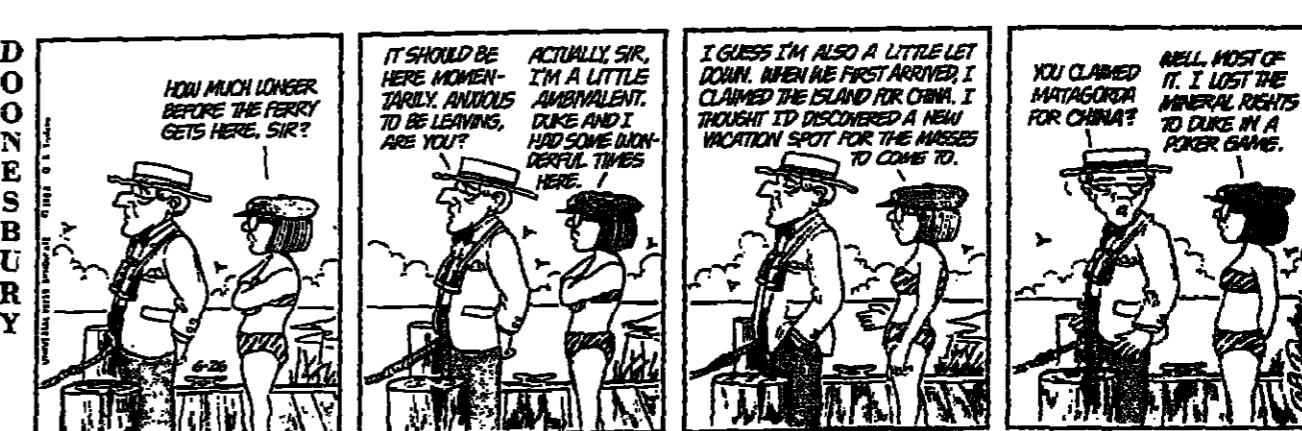
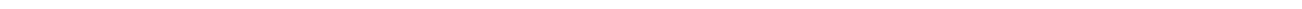
The festival opened a day early to avoid a conflict with an eight-hour general strike Friday. Italian unions called the strike to protest the cancellation of a wage-indexation system that enables workers' salaries to keep pace with Italy's double-digit inflation. There were no performances Friday.

Meanwhile in New York, Mikhail Baryshnikov said he will return to the stage on July 8 at the Spoleto festival, performing with dancers from the American Ballet Theater. Baryshnikov, artistic director of the company, has been off the stage for four months because of a knee injury that forced him to cancel appearances with Ballet Theater at the Metropolitan this spring.

Baryshnikov looked back on Ballet Theater's season at the Metropolitan, which ended June 12, and discussed his plans for the company and how his time off from performing had affected his administrative work.

"My career is almost over," the 34-year-old dancer said in an interview with editors and critics of The New York Times. "But I am still dancing. And I don't think the profile of the company will change when I stop dancing." He added that his injury was helpful in some ways. "It came at a good time. I could see the company from a different perspective and understand things much more from the viewpoint of the audience."

After its seven-performance engagement at Spoleto, the company will perform at Philadelphia's Robin Hood Dell from Aug. 17 to Aug. 27



JUMBLE THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

OVEEK

SHUBY

CEADED

KILLEY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: (Answers Monday)Yesterday's Jumble: GLADE TRAIT MORGUE VACANT
Answer: A GREAT OVEN might produce most of this—OVEREATING!

SPORTS

W. Germans Controversial Victors; Northern Ireland Beats Spain, 1-0

United Press International

GUIN Spain — West Germany and Austria were booted from the field Friday by an angry Spanish audience that saw the West Germans score a 1-0 victory that put them into the second round of the World Cup soccer championships.

The only goal of the Group 2 match was scored in the 11th minute by Horst Hrubesch. After

ty of the match," but added that he rejected "the allegation we intentionally played poorly to insult the crowd."

In the second half, police continuously had to prevent Algerian fans from going onto the field to protest the lack of action. Meanwhile, chants of "Algeria, Algeria" rose from the 42,000 spectators.

The crowd became restive before haltime, when it became apparent that neither team was about to put itself out. German goalkeeper Harald Schumacher provoked the crowd even further when he gestured and smiled on his way to the locker room.

Rafael Gordillo hit two late shots and Enrique Saura failed to net following a goalmouth scramble, but undermanned Irish did not wilt under pressure in the dying minutes.

In the second round:

Group A: Poland, Soviet Union, Belgium, at Barcelona.

Group B: West Germany, Spain, England, at Madrid.

Group C: Italy, Brazil, Argentina, at Barcelona.

Group D: Austria, Northern Ireland, France, at Madrid.

England's winning goal, in the 76th minute, came after a long upfield kick from goalkeeper Peter Shilton. Paul Mariner headed it on straight into the path of the onrushing Francis, who beat his man and slotted the ball past keeper Ahmad Al-Tarabusi.

Kuwait looked like different team after halftime as England took things easy. The offside trap worked well and fast-breaking Kuwaiti forwards gave the English defenders several scares.

During a 20-minute spell in the second half Kuwait nearly equalized, first when Fathi Marzouq raced through to shoot wide and again in the 65th minute, when his shot was blocked for a corner.

But even if England had lost, it would have made no difference to its position at the top of the group; Kuwait needed to win by more than four goals to dislodge France for second.

Said England's coach, Ron Greenwood: "This was our worst performance of the three games we played in Bilbao."

Spalding Defense

Gerry Armstrong, Northern Ireland's big, bustling striker, scored the only goal of the game in the 47th minute, after Spanish goalkeeper Luis Arconada had palmed out a cross from Billy Hamilton. Armstrong scored from close range.

The Irish, who defended splendidly for most of the second half, played with only 10 men from the 61st minute, when Mal Donaghy was controversially sent off for retaliating after being pushed by Antonio Camacho.

It was the difference between



Honduras Jaime Villegas, left, and goalie Julio Cesar Arzu were in tears after Thursday's defeat.

Cameroon and Honduras Contrapuntal Losers

International Herald Tribune

VALENCIA, Spain — How should man take defeat?

"With one eye laughing, the other crying," Helmut Schön, the old-timer of West Germany, used to say. "The laughing eye says you have competed with the best, the crying eye shows how very badly you needed to win."

The midpoint of the 1982 World Cup, as winners go into higher orbit and losers go back to their homelands, brings vivid contrast of defeated men.

Like so much in the first phase, a contrast comes from two little nations whose compendiousness has shaped the spirit of the tournament.

The Cameroonian left the field as they had played — with pride, dignity and sheer joy at being here. They laughed and we laughed. Children at play.

The next day Honduras was eliminated, and the scene was painful. Several players collapsed to the ground. Ramon Maradona, the captain, and Julio Cesario Arzu, the goalkeeper who seconds earlier was beaten by a cool penalty, lay sobbing face down. They had to be virtually scraped off the turf, then half-carried to the locker room.

There were times when the complacent Italians, smiling innocently into the faces of cheats, picked up the actors before the referee could intervene.

One group of men who had given their continent new beginnings and another group of men who felt cheated, a sense of loss. Both in different ways, had given everything in return. Both had passed through the emotional peaks of their lifetimes and the world had sat astonished by them, weeping with one eye, laughing with the other.

For the romantics, Cameroon had begun the entire fable. Algeria

ROB HUGHES

is its African brother, defeated West Germany with enlightened tactics, but it truly began with Cameroon, catching the Brazilian beat and holding Peru.

Driving a second game — indeed having the better of Poland — the Cameroonian then met Italy. Novices, their game is a blend of hope and pleasure and it went up against former giants turned stale and cynical.

There were times when the Italian com men, having missed early scoring opportunities, tried to extort free kicks by feigning injury. And there were times when the Cameroonian, smiling innocently into the faces of cheats, picked up the actors before the referee could intervene.

We roared our approval. "The underdeveloped countries have a spontaneity, and naivete, that's surprising everyone," commented Northern Ireland Manager Billy Bingham.

We saw Roger Mills, a professional in France, and a Greco-Macedonian dancing like lizards between huge defenders. And we saw goalkeeper Thomas N'kono.

Languid, deceptively lazy, he reacts late but with phenomenal reflexes to most threats. For athletic movement N'kono could walk into any side — probably into any dance company.

For sense of fun, he is unique. With not too many thoroughly attackers in Yaoundé, N'kono responds where experienced goalies would anticipate.

A Sounding Press

At times he places remarkable faith in his crossbar. And when he conceded the one and only goal of Cameroon's World Cup, his positioning had gone all awry, before he could launch a jetlike dive, he stumbled. Within a minute, Cameroon had recovered a goal against the complacent Italians, but the 1-1 draw put the underdogs out of the tournament.

Even then Italian journalists soured the occasion. "How much," one asked Jean Vincent, Cameroon's French manager, "did you get for teaching them to play defensively?"

"I didn't get any money," responded Vincent. "I'm very disapp-

ointed with some journalists. Silence will be my answer."

Before leaving Cameroon, a prediction: Emmanuel Kunde, big and strong, with a powerful right-foot shot, will before long be enticed out of Yaoundé and molded into a player of real quality.

It is sad to leave so happy a camp for the Honduran wake. The tiny Latin American republic brought a team that in 1977 was a World Youth Cup finalist. The team drew here with Spain despite losing a dubious penalty. It drew with Northern Ireland and Thursday was on the brink of qualifying against Yugoslavia when, one minute and 40 seconds from the end, Jaime Villegas tripped an opponent. Rinaldi had two break points for 5-4, but Shriver gamely held, then ended the set I just about fainted.

Shriver, seeded seventh, was nervous when she first strode onto Center Court and dropped her service to open the match, but then broke back in the second game. Rinaldi had two break points for 5-4, but Shriver gamely held, then ended the set with a break in the next game.

Navratilova, Shriver Advance at Wimbledon

United Press International

WIMBLEDON, England — Martina Navratilova and Pam Shriver patiently waited out a four-hour rain delay Friday, then made quick work of their opponents to move into the fourth round at the Wimbledon tennis championships.

Navratilova, feeling "loose as a goose" when she finally got to play, defeated Anne White, 6-1, 6-4, and Shriver first played nurse to Kathy Rinaldi, who was stung by a bee, and then knocked her out, 6-4, 6-1.

Two other seeded women won second-round matches, but No. 14 Andrea Lauder, after jumping to a 4-2 lead, fell victim to West German Claudia Kohde, 7-5, 6-2.

Barbara Potter, seeded 16th, beat Kim Steinmetz, 6-2, 6-3, and No. 15 Virginia Ruzici beat Petra Delhez of Switzerland, 6-3, 7-5.

A persistent rain — again — fell virtually all day and threw the dampened schedule into further turmoil. Of 70 matches scheduled only eight were played, and there are now about 125 matches to be made up. The sun made its first appearance at Center Court Friday in early evening.

Navratilova, installed as the top seed after winning nine of 10 tournaments this year, raced through the opening set in 20 minutes, dropping only the fourth game.

White offered more resistance in the second set, breaking service in the second game. But Navratilova made the decisive break in the ninth game and wound up the match in 52 minutes.

"I didn't get that psyched up to begin with because I thought it would rain, but when I needed to play I did," Navratilova said. "I was on an even keel all afternoon. When the sun came out in the second set I just about fainted."

Shriver, seeded seventh, was nervous when she first strode onto Center Court and dropped her service to open the match, but then broke back in the second game. Rinaldi had two break points for 5-4, but Shriver gamely held, then ended the set with a break in the next game.

Despite the daylong gloom over the All England Club, the attendance was 26,616. Many of those people waited for hours — umbrellas up and sometimes singing — in hopes of seeing at least one match.

If they hadn't, they would have been completely out of luck. Wimbledon does not issue refunds or rainchecks.

Shriver said after she returned to the court, photographers yelled at her that a bee had landed on the back of her skirt.

"I kicked it off and stomped on it," she said.

Umpire Catherine McTavish, noting Pam's stomping intoned in mock seriousness: "No penalty points for killing it."

Rinaldi managed only one point in the three games after the sting and said she was "a little shocked."

I tried to do my best after that," said Rinaldi. "Getting this one over is a big relief," Shriver said. "I feel a lot better. This was a tough one."

Only the women got to play Friday, and other second-round winners included Sabina Simmonds of Italy and American Anne Smith. Simmonds beat Mary Lou Prickett, 7-5, 6-4, and Smith defeated Australian Sue Leo, 6-4, 6-4.

Because of all the matches washed out, the starting times for Saturday and Monday have been moved up two hours to noon, the third time in five years that rain forced such a break in tradition.

"We're still on target of playing all the finals on the correct days," said Fred Hoyle, who has been tournament referee since 1976 and was an assistant referee for nine years previous to that. "We will have very full programs Saturday, Monday and Tuesday."

Hoyle agreed that the current circumstances are the worst he has ever encountered at Wimbledon. "I don't remember so many days with so much interruption," he said. Only Thursday, the fourth day of the 1982 championships, has been rain-free.

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Women's Singles

First Round

Second Round

Claudia Kohde, Germany, def. Andrea Lauder, U.S., 6-2, 6-3, 6-4; Anne Smith, U.K., 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Barbara Potter, Switzerland, 6-3, 7-5; Anne Smith, U.S., def. Kim Steinmetz, U.S., 6-2, 6-1.

Third Round

Pam Shriver, U.S., def. Kathy Rinaldi, U.S., 6-4, 6-1, 6-4.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued From Back Page)

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COLLECTORS

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ART BUCHWALD

Selling Reagonomics

WASHINGTON — Sometime back the Republican Party decided to launch a \$1.7 million TV campaign to sell the GOP. They sought out an advertising agency and told them, "We've got to convince the American people that the only way to stop bad breath is by using Reagonomics. We want to show them the best cure for the 'recession blues' is a strong dose of supply-side economics. And we have to persuade the viewer that the president doesn't have ring around the collar."

The advertising agency boss told them, "You came to the right place. Belch, our creative vice president, has been working on just such a campaign. Show them what you've come up with."

* * *

The first commercial was made. CBS and NBC refused to air it, but ABC decided it needed the money. Independent stations put it on.

To everyone's surprise it wasn't selling Reagonomics. The head Republican honcho called up Belch in anger, "Our warehouse is full of supply-side economics. Our sales are just a trickle. What's wrong?"

"It takes time for a negative message to sink in," Belch told him defensively. "You have to play it over and over again."

"Baloney," the Republican said. "Everyone thinks we're doing a commercial for probate lawyers. We keep getting calls from people asking if we will write their wills. Besides, every time the damn thing shows it reminds the voter we're in a recession."

"But you said you wanted to blame all the country's economic troubles on the Democrats."

"You guys didn't sell a Chrysler car to Lee Iacocca."

* * *

"Look," said Belch desperately, "maybe the commercial isn't doing everything we hoped it would. We'll change the campaign by being more positive. We could show the president eating jelly beans in the Oval Office, and then looking into the camera and saying The question you have to ask yourselves is, Are you better off today than you were four years ago?"

"Don't bother," the Republican shouted. "Your agency is fired."

"But why?"

"Because, thanks to your stupid commercial, everyone in Peoria is going to vote for the Democrats."

"That's good enough for us," the heart Republican honcho said. "If

Belch said, "We've tested it in Palm Springs, Calif., and 80 percent of the people who saw it said it convinced them to vote Republican."

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Buchwald

Democrats yell foul, we'll know we're on the right track."

Belch said, "If the campaign proves as effective as I think it is, we have some other great ones in the can. We plan to show Carter and Tip O'Neill driving by an unemployment office in a long limousine, and when they see the lines outside they start laughing at their heads off. And we will have the two of them walking through a school lunchroom watching the kids eating catup and chuckling to each other."

The Republicans started slapping their thighs. The chief said, "Gentlemen, we've come to the right agency. You people can have our account. Now let's run it up the flagpole and see how it plays in Peoria."

* * *

The first commercial was made. CBS and NBC refused to air it, but ABC decided it needed the money. Independent stations put it on.

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